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The U.S. Elections

- Mayors: 'Tough Cop' Rizzo Wins in Philadelphia; Alioto in S.F.; White in Boston
Governors: Evers Loses to White Moderate in Miss.; Democrats Win in Kentucky

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—The veteran policeman, who rose from patrolman to police commissioner, beat the Republican candidate, W. Thacher Longstreth. With 1,752 of 1,756 precincts reporting, Mr. Rizzo had 381,892 votes and Mr. Longstreth 343,168.

In Cleveland, Mayor Carl B. Stokes' effort to perpetuate his control of City Hall collapsed under a deluge of Republican votes as his candidate, Arnold R. Pinkney, a black independent and the school board president, was defeated by Republican Ralph J. Perk.

In the Mississippi gubernatorial contest, Charles Evers, the black mayor of Fayette, lost to a white candidate, William Waller.

Democrats took control of the Kentucky governorship with a victory by Lt. Gov. Wendell Ford.

Mayor Kevin H. White of Boston won re-election easily with a victory over Rep. Louise Day Hicks, who made her political name as an opponent of busing school children to achieve racial integration.

In San Francisco, Democratic Mayor Joseph L. Alioto was re-elected to a second term, scoring an easy victory over ten opponents.

There were no national trends apparent in the scattered off-year election contests yesterday. Racial and pocketbook issues were raised, but none of the results could be construed as a test of national viewpoints.

The winner in the Philadelphia mayor contest was overwhelmingly opposed by blacks while Boston's winner had most of his city's blacks on his side.

National economic issues were raised in the Kentucky governor's race and a Pennsylvania congressional election, a Democrat won one and a Republican won the other.

Mr. Rizzo told a cheering crowd in his hotel headquarters last night: "Only in America could a boy like Frank Rizzo be elected." He pledged to "bring the entire community back together again."

Mr. White, a Democrat, ran stronger than in his 1967 victory over Mrs. Hicks, also a Democrat. Complete unofficial returns from Boston's 352 precincts gave Mr. White 113,119 votes and Mrs. Hicks 70,326. He defeated Mrs. Hicks by 12,500 votes in 1967.

Conceding defeat, Mrs. Hicks told about 1,000 cheering supporters: "Thanks for all your wonderful work... It was very interesting campaign, and Kevin White has been given a second chance. I hope and pray that in the four years ahead he also gives the people of Boston a second chance."

Mrs. Hicks indicated she will seek re-election to Congress next year. In a proposed redistricting plan, her South Boston district will be vastly expanded to include some suburban towns.

She said: "It seems to me all the white class people have gone to the suburbs and I guess (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



CRUSHED IN STORM—A bamboo and thatch house in Bhadrak, destroyed by a huge tree blown onto it during weekend cyclone that hit eastern Indian state of Orissa.

India Cyclone Said to Affect Five Million

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Five million people are believed to have been affected by the cyclone and tidal wave which struck the State of Orissa last weekend, according to reports from the area today.

The Hindu pilgrimage center of Puri on the Bay of Bengal suffered widespread damage, the Press Trust of India reported. But it was not known if any of the ancient temples there had been damaged.

Officials put the death toll at about 6,000, but local politicians have made estimates as high as 25,000. Many people were homeless.

State authorities have asked the central government for \$65 million in relief aid.

Food and medical supplies are being rushed to the stricken area around the town of Cuttack. A consignment of 300,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine is being sent, and 115 doctors are being recruited from medical colleges.

The government finance minister, Yeshwantrao Chavan, flew to Orissa's state capital of Bhubaneswar today and promised that financial considerations would not limit the amount of aid.

A foreign correspondent who got through to the Jambu coastal area reported that four out of every five mud huts had been destroyed in one village and that he had seen large numbers of bodies.

Villagers were removing the dead by tossing them into the waters thrown up by the storm, he said.

Police are helping to clear roads blocked by fallen trees and the army is expected to move in soon to help in relief work. The state government plans to sink 300 wells in the worst-hit districts to provide drinking water.

Secret Report on Dangers Released

Amchitka A-Test Set for Saturday

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Atomic Energy Commission today set Saturday as the day for the controversial Amchitka nuclear test, and released a set of hitherto secret documents concluding that the blast poses a remote chance of harm.

Environmental groups opposed to the explosion of the five-megaton hydrogen bomb immediately charged that the Caninik Papers, so called because of the test's code name, document their contention that the blast might trigger earthquakes, tidal waves and release radioactive debris.

The tenor of the 127 pages of documents is that the chances of a major catastrophe resulting from the detonation are remote, but that there is a slight possibility that something might go wrong.

A statement from the commission said it "has tentatively scheduled detonation of the Caninik device on Amchitka Island, Alaska, for 11 a.m. (Beijing time) (2000 GMT) Saturday, Nov. 6. Any delays for weather or other reasons will be announced."

AEC Chairman James B. Schlesinger and several members of Congress will be at the control point when the test is fired. Several hours after this announcement the commission made public the documents, which essentially are a series of evaluations of the possible and probable consequences of the blast, the largest underground test ever to be conducted by the United States.

Report for Nixon The most noteworthy document is a memorandum dated Dec. 2, 1970, prepared by Russell E. Train, the chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, for John N. Irwin, under secretary of state.

Mr. Irwin headed a group asked by President Nixon to assess the consequences of the Caninik blast.

Those parts of the Train memorandum that were made public—some parts were deleted—dealt with earthquake generation, potential effects of a triggered earthquake, effects of explosion on ground-water movement and effects of ground-water release of radioactivity into the ocean.

The section discussing earthquake generation stated, "All the earthquakes triggered by underground explosions in the various Nevada tests released substantially less energy than the explosion itself. If one could establish that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Bishops Back Celibacy Law, Don't Bar Ordaining Married

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The world Synod of Bishops has voted to preserve priestly celibacy, but refused to ban the ordination of married men.

The bishops voted last night on a 19-point document on the problems of the Roman Catholic priesthood following three weeks of discussion on the subject last month.

Announcing the results today, the synod secretary, Bishop Ladislav Rubin, revealed that five of the articles failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority.

A total of 168 prelates voted, however, in favor of the proposition that "the law of priestly celibacy existing in the Latin Church should be preserved integrally."

Two of the 203 voters opposed the motion, three abstained, and 21 proposed amendments.

The surprise was the rejection of article 14, on ordaining married men. This received only 85 favorable votes—by far the least of any of the articles. The proposal would have required 134 unqualified favorable votes to pass.

The rejected article read: "The possibility should not be given of admitting to the priesthood married men, not even in particular cases, unless, being attentive to the universal good of the church, the Holy Father (Pope Paul) in his prudence should have judged that the matter should be subjected to examination."

The article must now be revised on the basis of the 91 amendments proposed by bishops who gave conditional approval. This revision should reflect further the demands of many bishops during the debate for the ordination of married men when there is a grave shortage of clergy.

Ten bishops voted directly against the article and six abstained. The synod, in a move of primary importance for the church in Latin America, also approved the principle of priests participating in politics—so long as their political choice is in accordance with the gospel.

Concrete Circumstances But the synod said priests could not assume leadership of political factions except with the

considered approval of their bishops "in exceptional and concrete circumstances where the good of the community demands it."

However, the two votes on the political activities of priests, although both receiving the required two-thirds majority, drew a total 98 amendments and could still be slightly changed.

Among the five articles rejected was the five-page introduction to the document outlining the reasons for the crisis in the priesthood. Only 111 bishops found it satisfactory.

Inadequate Article Also thrown out as inadequate was a four-paragraph article explaining the reasons in favor of preserving celibacy in the Latin Church.

A three-page outline on the mission of the priest gained only 128 votes, and the article describing the nature of the priesthood only 122.

These negative votes reflected the concern voiced by many synod fathers that if the church were to refuse to drop its celibacy rule, it should give convincing up-to-date arguments in its favor.

The entire document, which was prepared by a commission of bishops from speeches made during the debate, was handed back to the commission for revision.

Laird in Saigon To Plan Quicker Troop Cutbacks

SAIGON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird met with top U.S. officials here tonight in an urgent session to devise plans for sending thousands of U.S. soldiers home for Christmas, and he announced that American battlefield deaths in Vietnam last week dropped to two.

Mr. Laird said American battlefield casualties for the seven-day period ending last Saturday were the lowest at any time since March, 1965, when U.S. forces changed their mission from an advisory role to taking part in combat operations.

The urgency of Mr. Laird's mission here, which he described as being made at the direction of President Nixon, was underscored when he began consultations immediately after his arrival from Washington today.

To See Thien Mr. Laird said that he would be conferring with President Nguyen Van Thieu, Saigon's defense minister, his Joint General Staff and other Vietnamese officials during his three-day visit.

President Nixon has ordered the authorized U.S. troop ceiling in Vietnam cut to 184,000 by the end of this month, but actual strength is expected to drop to 175,000 by then. Current strength is 196,700.

Mr. Nixon will make a major announcement on or about Nov. 15 about his 10th increment of troop cutbacks, an increment scheduled to begin Dec. 1.

Sources said thousands of troops will be sent home in time for Christmas. They said many men not scheduled for rotation home until early next year will have their departure dates moved ahead to get them back for the holiday.

Troop Cuts Speculation here was that President Nixon will cut U.S. ground forces to 40,000 men by end of July, reduce the U.S. military command to an advisory group and bring Gen. Creighton W. Abrams home to be Army chief of staff.

Thomas P. Ross, writing from Washington in the Chicago Sun-Times, said that according to reliable Pentagon sources Mr. Laird is carrying with him a firm plan, subject to change only if the military command in South Vietnam can make a compelling case against it, for an increase in the withdrawal rate from 14,300 men a month to 20,000, pointing to the possibility of a total evacuation by Election Day next November.

The sources also reported that Mr. Laird will press for a substantial reduction in the number of B-52 raids over Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. At the present rate of 1,000 sorties a month, the B-52 operation is costing more than a million dollars a day.

Staff opposition to the B-52 reduction is expected from Gen. Abrams, who is known to feel that air strikes must remain at (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

NYSE Prices Rise Sharply

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared yesterday with the Dow Jones Industrial Average climbing 14.60 points. Brokers cautioned, however, that the rise may not indicate that a recovery has begun. Details on Page 9.

Senate Unit Hears Rogers Plea on Aid

By John W. Finney WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Secretary of State William F. Rogers suggested to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the administration might accept a ceiling on aid to Cambodia but otherwise refused any compromise with the Senate on a new foreign aid bill.

With the administration insisting that Congress pass essentially the same version of the foreign aid bill that was rejected by the Senate last week, the Foreign Relations Committee set about drafting a new, stripped-down bill that will probably provide at least \$1 billion less than the amount requested by the administration.

One likely possibility, suggested today by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, is that the committee will break the foreign-aid package down into three separate bills dealing individually with economic, military and humanitarian aid.

Along with John A. Hannah, administrator of the Agency for International Development, Mr. Rogers appeared in closed session before the Foreign Relations Committee in an attempt to salvage the bill. One committee member later summed up the two-hour discussion: "It was a lot of give and take but no bend."

Resolution Is Sought On both sides there was a realization that some sort of legislation continuing the foreign aid program will have to be passed before this session of Congress adjourns. The battle now between the administration and the Senate committee is over the shape and size of the legislation.

After the committee meeting, Mr. Rogers made it clear that, rather than a new bill, the administration wants a continuing resolution that would authorize foreign-aid spending at about the \$3.6-billion level requested by the White House. Before the foreign-aid bill was killed by the Senate last Friday by a 41-57 vote, the amount had been reduced by the Senate to \$2.9 billion.

Mr. Rogers made one concession today when he said that the administration would accept a \$341-million ceiling on assistance to Cambodia "if that was the judgment of Congress."

Quickest Mail Yet in U.S.—Facsimile

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The U.S. Postal Service has inaugurated electronic mail delivery between Washington and New York.

A spokesman said the experimental "facsimile mail service" inaugurated this week, allows electronic transmission of letters, charts, graphs or legal papers with a four-hour delivery time.

Transmission and delivery of each letter-size document costs \$5 and each additional page costs \$3.

Ukrainian Bishops Reject Vatican Control

ROME, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Ukrainian Catholic bishops tonight declared themselves independent of direct Vatican control, but reiterated their loyalty to the Catholic Church, Ukrainian sources said.

The move came, the sources said, as 15 Ukrainian bishops established a permanent ruling synod under exiled Jozef Cardinal Slipey.

The 79-year-old Cardinal Slipey, freed in 1963 after 18 years' imprisonment in the Soviet Union, called the synod last weekend despite a reminder by Pope Paul VI that he was not empowered to do so.

The Ukrainian bishops' major decision, the sources said, was to form a permanent five-member synod to rule their church and shake off control by the Vatican's Department of Oriental Churches.

that the bishops are not breaking their 376-year link with Rome, but are seeking greater autonomy under a patriarchal system which the Vatican recognizes in a handful of Eastern Churches which returned to Rome from Orthodoxy.

Equal to the Pope A patriarch is almost the equal of the Pope in his own particular rite or region.

However, Pope Paul has denied Cardinal Slipey's request to be named a patriarch on the grounds that he lives outside his see, Lvov, in the Soviet Ukraine. Diplomatic sources said the Vatican is unlikely to agree to Cardinal Slipey's becoming a patriarch with worldwide jurisdiction over Ukrainian Catholics.

This, in fact, is what the cardinal has claimed by setting up a permanent synod. The bishops sent a message to the Pope yesterday explaining

that they base their actions on a Vatican Council decree that gave major archbishops the same rites as patriarchs. Cardinal Slipey is the only major archbishop in his church.

Increasing anger and a desire for autonomy reached a peak during the current World Synod of Bishops when Cardinal Slipey accused the Vatican of turning a blind eye to persecution of an estimated six million Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Union in order to obtain diplomatic accommodation with Moscow.

The Ukrainian bishops, although sharply divided on how far they should break with the Vatican, also were reported anxious to preserve the spiritual and national identity of their 1.8 million followers.

At the same time, the bishops have now three times expressed fidelity and devotion to the Pope, but show no sign of backing down from their revolt.



ACCEPTING CONGRATULATIONS—Incumbent Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco who won another term.

Black Mississippian's Defeat Is by a Ratio of Three to One

By Philip D. Carter

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3 (WP).—William Waller, a white Democrat who ran as a racial moderate, yesterday defeated Charles Evers, the first black candidate for governor, Charles Evers.

In the face of the largest black turnout in the state's history, whites voted in numbers unequalled in any previous gubernatorial election in this traditionally Democratic state.

Mr. Waller had 76.9 percent of the vote when three-quarters of the 2,486 precincts were tabulated. "We're going to tell the nation (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

The Continuous Under-Achiever

Nader Planning to Send Out 1,000 to Investigate Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Ralph Nader, the consumer rights advocate, announced yesterday that he was organizing a 1,000-member team to investigate Congress.

Outlining plans at a National Press Club luncheon for a year-long inquiry, Mr. Nader projected what he said would probably be the most comprehensive and detailed study ever made of Congress.

"It will range from an analysis of the electoral and campaign process to individual profiles of members of Congress, to the internal workings of the legislature and its interaction with the executive branch and private commitments," he said.

The Desired Changes The purposes, he said, will be to examine dynamic and internal forces of Congress, diagnose deficiencies, noted strengths and recommend ways and means of effecting the desired changes.

His central staff will include about 80 graduate students and young lawyers, political scientists, engineers and other professionals. Much of the field work will be done by groups now being recruited in nearly all of the country's 436 congressional districts.

Mr. Nader characterized Congress as "a continuous under-achiever" that was routinely subservient to "special interests" and only occasionally asserted its independence. Potentially, however, Congress is "the prime lever of change and justice in our country," he said. "Nothing remotely compares (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Ralph Nader

Ulster Arms Police Reserves for First Time

BELFAST, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Northern Ireland government today ordered police reservists armed for the first time. But it ignored a strike threat by regular police demanding machine guns and armored cars to fight the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Prime Minister Brian Faulkner approved a recommendation by the Ulster Police Authority that the 1,080 reservists be armed on the same basis as police regulars—issued guns when assigned to "dangerous duty or riot situations" but required to turn them in after work.

"Because of the callous and brutal attacks which have been made on members of Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) and ever-increasing intensity, fewer and fewer police officers have found it possible to perform their ordinary duties in a manner they would wish to perform them—that is to say, as unarmed police (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

officers," a police authority statement said.

But the government ignored a threat of the regular police to refuse to leave their stations unless they were given back the machine guns and armored cars taken from them last year. They also want to take their pistols home.

Policemen in Britain normally go unarmed. Men of Belfast's "F" Division—largest in the province's 4,000-man police force—threatened to begin a strike unless their demands were met by midnight tonight. Men of Belfast's "E" Division set Monday as their deadline.

The decision to arm reservists followed a wave of IRA gun and bomb attacks on policemen, police stations and policeman's homes that has killed six officers in the last three weeks. Nine policemen have died this year and 12 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

since the wave of troubles began in Northern Ireland in 1968.

According to police statistics, there have been 300 attacks on police since January.

The latest attack came yesterday when gunmen bombed a pub and a dress shop on either side of a Belfast police station, killing a man and woman and injuring 35 others. The station suffered only minor damage.

Today bombs ripped the Lurgan branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland and the Decca radar station, at nearby Claurula, the army said.

"The blast and the fire that followed virtually destroyed the bank," an army spokesman said. It was well after closing time and there were no casualties. Three men with rifles and revolvers carried out the bombing of the radar station, which guides shipping and aircraft (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Results of the U.S. Elections

(Continued from Page 1)
I'll have to go there too for my support."

In Cleveland, where Mr. Stokes had decided not to seek a third term, he had hopes of creating the first really effective big-city political machine built around black voters and politicians.

In the Democratic primary, Mr. Stokes helped James Carney, a moderate, defeat City Council President Anthony J. Garofoli, a Stokes adversary. Then Mr. Stokes threw his strength behind the independent Mr. Finkney in the general election.

Mr. Perk, the Cuyahoga County auditor, moved them all down. The final count showed Mr. Perk with 88,774 votes to 72,795 for Mr. Finkney and 65,877 for Mr. Carney.

The big-city contests for mayor dominated the elections with one exception—the Mississippi gubernatorial election in which Mr. Evers was badly defeated by Mr. Waller.

In the Kentucky governor's race, Democrat Mr. Ford won back the governor's seat for his party by defeating Republican Tom Emberton, incumbent Gov. Louie B. Nunn, a Republican, and Mr. Ford's victory ended the state GOP's ambition of winning the governorship for two successive administrations for the first time in history.

It was the 14th governorship



Frank L. Rizzo

the Democrats have wrested from Republican control in the last two years.

With about 90 percent of the state's 3,078 precincts reporting, Mr. Ford had 448,418 votes while Mr. Emberton had 388,594. Former Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, 73, campaigning as an independent, was far out of the running with 37,738 votes. Mr. Ford, a former state senator, had made the Nixon administration's economic policies a major issue, contending they would lead to a recession.

In the only congressional elec-

tion of the day, millionaire Republican E. John Heinz 3d, heir to the Heinz foods fortune, defeated Democrat John E. Connelly, in the congressional district north of Pittsburgh.

With complete returns in, Mr. Heinz had 103,000 votes to 49,000 for Mr. Connelly despite the Democrats' edge in voter registrations in the district. The turnout was unexpectedly heavy despite intermittent morning rains. The special election was held to fill the vacancy left by the death of Rep. Robert J. Corbett, a Republican.

Some observers viewed the congressional election as a referendum on economic issues because of the district's unemployment rate of nearly 3 percent. Each candidate, however, said he did not feel that national economic policy was much of an issue.

In Indianapolis, Republican Mayor Richard Lugar won an easy re-election victory, beating Democratic challenger, John F. Neff in an election that had strong racial overtones.

Mr. Lugar, president of the National League of Cities, had 139,890 votes to Mr. Neff's 88,265, with nearly all of the city's 610 precincts reporting.

Busing to achieve racial integration in the city's schools was a factor in the contest. Mr. Lugar championed the new consolidated government—Unigov—that united the normally Democratic city with the Republican suburbs.

Mr. Neff had contended that the new consolidated unit would lead to federal court orders requiring busing to integrate the city blacks with the suburban whites. Mr. Lugar responded that, as mayor, he had no control over the schools.

In Gary, Ind., the black mayor, Richard Hatcher, won re-election easily. He led Theodore E. Waring, a white and a school board member, by 23,000 votes with 115 of the 147 precincts reporting.

In Jersey City, N.J., a reform candidate for mayor defeated the candidate of the scandal-ridden Hudson County Democratic organization. Dr. Paul T. Jordan, candidate of a reform group, won by 5,000 votes over Morris T. Amgo, the candidate of the Democratic organization headed by John V. Kenny for 22 years.

Running a close second to Dr. Jordan was Thomas Gangemi Jr., son of a former mayor.

In San Francisco, Mayor Alto attributed his victory to "the hardest precinct work in the history of San Francisco politics... I guess I was the issue."

Mr. Alotto's two principal opponents were Diane Feinstein, president of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, and Harold Dobbs, who had lost two previous mayoral races.

School Busing Issue
Mr. Dobbs had opposed school busing, an emotional issue when schools opened this fall, and Mrs. Feinstein has supported it. Mr. Alotto urged citizens to support it until it was appealed in the courts.

That Mr. Alotto was indicted for allegedly bribing the former attorney general of Washington State was not widely discussed by either of his opponents.

With complete returns recorded, Mr. Alotto had 97,251 votes, Mrs. Feinstein received 55,175 votes.

In San Diego, State Assemblyman Pete Wilson took an early lead in the race for mayor over former city attorney Ed Butler.

In New Haven, Conn., Mayor Bartholomew Guida, a Democrat, was re-elected to a second term by a margin of 5,592 votes over Paul Capra, his Republican opponent. Two years ago, Mr. Guida defeated Mr. Capra by less than 1,800 votes.

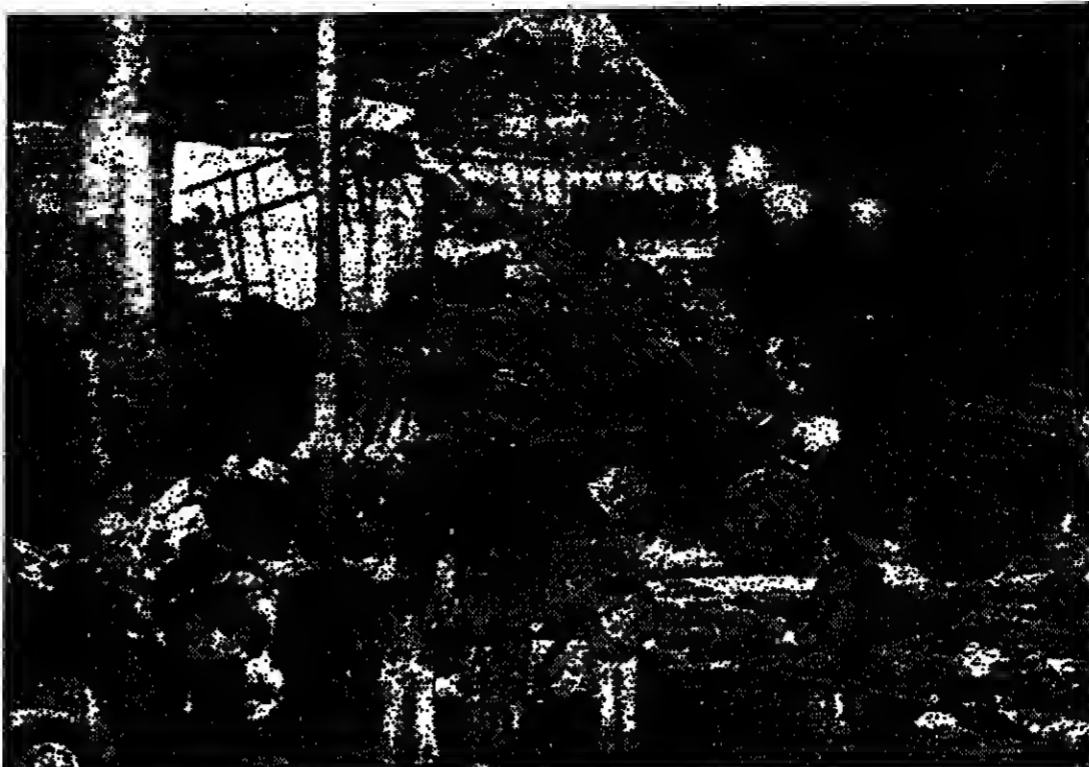
Bridgeport, Conn., which hasn't elected a Republican mayor since 1927, apparently elected one this time by three votes. The final official returns gave the Republican candidate, Nicholas Panuzio, 20,533 votes to 20,530 for Mayor Hugh Curran Jr., who was seeking his fourth term.

A \$2.5-billion transportation bond issue in New York vigorously supported by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Mayor John V. Lindsay, was a resounding defeat.

Opponents of the issue had argued that too much money was earmarked for highways and that the bond issue would aggravate New York City's already impossible traffic jams.

Voters in Maine, faced with warnings that repeal would force curtailment of important state services, voted to keep their state income tax. It was the nation's first referendum on whether to repeal or retain personal and corporate income taxes.

In Florida, a corporate income tax championed by Gov. Reubin Askew was adopted by a landslide margin. The 40 percent voter turnout was surprisingly high since there were few local elections to encourage it. With 3,797 of the state's 2,813 precincts reporting, the constitutional amendment drew 70 percent of the vote, 815,887 to 343,416.



SITE OF FATAL BOMBING—Workers in Belfast starting to clean up the ruins of a pub where a bomb blast killed two persons and injured 35 others Tuesday night.

Reserves Get Guns in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)
over a 100-mile radius. They forced the staff out at gunpoint before planting the bomb.

The army spokesman said its forces had "positively identified" six of 29 suspects arrested in pre-dawn swoops in Belfast today as IRA officers, two of them unit commanders.

More than 700 soldiers searched a section of the Catholic Ardoyne district house by house in one of the largest raids ever carried out after machine-gun ambushes wounded six men of an army patrol in the area last night.

Snipers fired on British troops in Catholic areas of Belfast today, among them soldiers watching the funeral of an alleged IRA man killed in a gun battle with the army last week.

In the Ardoyne district, machine-guns suddenly blazed away at an army patrol that moved in to break up a clash between rock-throwing Catholic and Protestant crowds, an army spokesman said. There were no casualties.

Mr. Faulkner, addressing the provincial parliament, Stormont, discounted suggestions—made by some British newspapers and politicians—that Britain should take over direct responsibility for law and order in Northern Ireland.

Any such charade would be the worst possible option," he said. "We would be better off by far to have direct rule openly and honestly, rather than some sort of face-saving sham."

Mr. Faulkner said British infringement on the powers of the Stormont government would play into the hands of the IRA.

He said the IRA, especially its Provisional wing, "that latter-day band of fascist thugs"—sought direct rule by Britain in order to "escalate still further the campaign of terrorism and brutality" and eventually "impose on the whole of Ireland the iron grip of a fanatical military dictatorship."

Irish Navy Stops Ship
CORR, Ireland, Nov. 3 (AP)—Irish Navy minesweepers stopped and searched a tiny coaster suspected of gun-running for the IRA early today.

Two Irish warships intercepted the 400-ton, Dublin-registered ship Kileera. The navy acted after a tip from Interpol, the international police organization, that the vessel was smuggling arms from Belgium.

The Defense Department in Dublin said no weapons had been found on the Kileera by a boarding party, but it added that a more extensive search will be made when the ship docks.

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Nixon Bids Army Promote Herbert, a Maverick Officer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Lt. Col. Anthony Herbert, a highly decorated Vietnam veteran who has claimed that his promotion was blocked because of his allegations concerning atrocities against civilians, has been recommended by President Nixon for promotion.

The White House sent the recommendation to the Senate on Oct. 20 for its approval, Mr. Friedheim said.

Col. Herbert's promotion had been blocked because of an adverse efficiency report filed in 1969 when he was serving in Vietnam as a battalion commander in an airborne brigade.

This report followed his accusations that two superior officers had been derelict in their duty and had covered up atrocities in Vietnam.

His allegations were dismissed by the Army, but early last month the Defense Department said the efficiency report, which described Col. Herbert as undependable, uncooperative and without integrity, moral courage or loyalty, had been quashed, clearing the way for his possible promotion.

Officers in the Regular Army normally hold two commissions, one in the regular establishment and one in the reserves. Promotions in the Regular Army almost always follow by several years promotions in the reserves.

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Col. Herbert's promotion had been blocked because of an adverse efficiency report filed in 1969 when he was serving in Vietnam as a battalion commander in an airborne brigade.

This report followed his accusations that two superior officers had been derelict in their duty and had covered up atrocities in Vietnam.

His allegations were dismissed by the Army, but early last month the Defense Department said the efficiency report, which described Col. Herbert as undependable, uncooperative and without integrity, moral courage or loyalty, had been quashed, clearing the way for his possible promotion.

Officers in the Regular Army normally hold two commissions, one in the regular establishment and one in the reserves. Promotions in the Regular Army almost always follow by several years promotions in the reserves.

The Army's latest action concerning Col. Herbert's status cov-

ers his Regular Army promotion from regular captain to major.

Rejection U.S., NATO Approach

PARIS, Nov. 3.—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann spelled out in detail today how France hopes to see a European security conference organized in the coming year.

At the same time, in a National Assembly speech reviewing foreign policy following last week's visit to France by Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, Mr. Schumann came out strongly against the American idea of negotiating Mutual Balanced Force Reductions between NATO and Warsaw Pact powers.

Mr. Schumann declared that the force reduction (MBFR) proposal is simply "distracting attention from the security conference project. Within NATO, the French have consistently opposed MBFR. They are now stopping up their opposition both openly and behind the scenes, as in their talks last week with Mr. Brezhnev."

High French officials, in fact, are now hinting that as a result of the discussions with Mr. Brezhnev they would not be surprised if the Russians now decide not to receive former NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio, who is hoping to start an exploratory mission to Moscow by the middle of this month to discuss organizing a separate MBFR conference.

The proposal to send Mr. Brosio to Moscow was worked out at a special NATO meeting at a deputy foreign ministers level in Brussels early last month. Although France rat in on the meeting with observer status, it opposed the idea of the mission as it has opposed all other steps in the direction of MBFR.

If the French have, indeed, been successful in persuading Mr. Brezhnev and the Russians to refuse to receive Mr. Brosio and to postpone the whole MBFR exercise until after a European security conference, it is going to cause fresh diplomatic strains between Washington and Paris and probably will result in some sharp discussions when the NATO foreign ministers meet in Brussels one month from now. The hope had been that by the time of the NATO meeting Mr. Brosio would have held his soundings in Moscow and would be able to report back on the prospects for organizing a negotiation.

The French are determined, however, that the European security conference must come first, and that balanced force reductions—if there is to be such a negotiation—might then be undertaken, if the security conference's outcome is successful and agreements are reached which definitely improve the political outlook between East and West in Europe. Apparently, they feel that they have also now persuaded Mr. Brezhnev to take this view.

Mr. Schumann told the National Assembly that if a conference is to launch the security conference in the early spring of the coming year with a brief meeting of foreign ministers of all the participating countries. Together with the United States and Canada and all the European states from the Atlantic to the Uralis (including Spain and the Vatican), there would be between 35 and 40 participating powers.

"Tangible Progress"
The French then want to see three commissions organized to do the hard negotiating, as Mr. Schumann put it, "making tangible for the people progress to be realized in the fields of security, of exchanges of goods, and of changes of ideas and peoples."

Although Mr. Schumann did not say so before the National Assembly, the French are understood to feel that these multinational negotiating committees or commissions should probably work in Geneva rather than Helsinki. A minimum of three months to negotiate the basic texts of a "final act" of the conference is envisaged, and Mr. Schumann said the French then would expect the full-dress conference to take place in Helsinki in the fall of 1972.

It would be normal that if results justify it, a meeting at the highest level would crown the enterprise," he said.

Senate Unit Backs Envoy
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved the nomination of Fred J. Russell, former under secretary of the interior, as ambassador to Denmark.

Other end of the country, 5 Vietnamese ranging from infant men killed eight Viet Cong two clashes in the U Minh fo

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 3 (UPI)—The Cambodian High Command said today that "half of the North Vietnamese 9th Division" had been put out of action during a week of fighting on Cambodia's Highway 6, north of the capital. The 8th Division was estimated to have been constituted of four regiments totaling 5,000 men.

At the same time, the command said government casualties were about 50 dead and 200 wounded.

Halfway through the battle, the command announced casualties in excess of 300 on the government side. There was no official explanation of the discrepancy.

Queried about the casualty figures, a command spokesman, Lt. Col. Am Rong, said: "I do not place great weight on figures. What counts is that our positions held."

Col. Rong and field officers agreed that the offensive appeared to have abated by today although at least one battalion of Cambodian troops still was trapped at the village of Romlong, about 60 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, in Saigon the South Vietnamese command said today that Communist forces firing from the jungle bombarded a Saigon government infantry position near the Demilitarized Zone with 100 rounds of mortar fire.

The South Vietnamese said there were no attacks from the shelling yesterday, two miles northwest of Camp Fuller, in Quang Tri Province, the nation's northernmost province. Fuller is five miles south of the DMZ.

B-52 bombers struck in adjacent Thua Thien Province, dropping tons of explosives on Communist bunkers in the North Vietnamese-controlled A Shan valley, near the Laotian border.

In the Mekong Delta, at the

But Draft Liability Is Unchanged

Selective Service Rules Get First Overhaul in Four Years

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT)—The Selective Service System announced yesterday the first major overhaul of draft regulations in four years.

None of the new administrative rules, in themselves, make anyone more or less liable to being drafted.

But they create entirely new procedures that potential draftees must follow in dealing with their draft boards.

Some of the new regulations, which were published yesterday in the Federal Register and go into effect in 30 days, merely clarify changes in the law made by Congress this year.

For instance, the law allowed President Nixon to abolish student deferments (except for divinity students) for all men who were not in school during the regular 1970-71 academic year, and the President used this authority. The new regulations specify that, to be eligible for a student deferment, a man must have been a full-time student at the end of the 1970-71 school year.

Changes Made
The rules also create several new draft classifications and abolish some old ones.

The classification 1-Y, which designated a person not fit for service except in a national emergency, has been abolished. Persons holding that classification will be reclassified 4-F if their disability is a permanent one, such as poor eyesight or a chronic knee ailment, and 1-A if their disability is a temporary one, such as a broken leg.

A new classification, 1-H, was created for men who are not immediately susceptible to being drafted. Thus, when a man aged 18, he will be classified 1-H because he is liable to being inducted until the calendar year in which his 20th birthday occurs.

Likewise, a man who has passed his year of eligibility without being drafted because his lottery number was too high will be classified 1-H.

Lottery Drawing Involved
Beginning next year, the Selective Service System will determine after each lottery drawing the highest conceivable lottery number that could be reached by draft calls that year. Figures with a number higher than this cutoff will also be placed in category 1-H.

Draft boards will keep no records other than names and addresses of men who are classified 1-H, and the men need not contact their boards except when they change addresses.

The new regulations make several changes in procedures for conscientious objectors. A man will not be allowed to claim conscientious-objector status until he has received a lottery number and then only if his number is below the 1-H cutoff. In the past, men were advised to apply for conscientious-objector status as soon as they registered for the draft.

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PHNOM PENH, Nov. 3 (AP) A Cambodian doctor said that he had tentatively identified a gas that government authorities claim was used by Viet Cong and North Vietnam against Cambodian soldiers, nitrochloroform, a nauseating agent.

Professor Tran Ky, head of urological section of Phnom Penh's French Montevog Hospital, said the gas, which is a chb used as a soil fumigant, produces tears and vomit could easily be packed into explosive charge.

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In the Mekong Delta, at the

Laird Takes Cutback P To Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

a high level as the U. level goes down, Mr. Laird said today.

In the first three weeks tober, U.S. combat deaths fewer than eight a week.

Mr. Laird said today a low number of American deaths is largely due to Gen. Abrams' progress in neutralization of the South Vietnamese forces and the reduction of a greater share of fighting.

By contrast, Mr. Laird the week before the Nixon administration assumed power, 1969, there were 100 Americans killed in action.

Sees Abrams, Bunker
The defense secretary in consultations with Gen. Abrams and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker Acheson in Saigon's Tan Son Nhut air base.

Peace Talks
Mr. Laird said Mr. Nixon will also report American people on the progress for peace from the Paris talks. There was no indication whether this meant the prospects favorable or otherwise.

There have been rumors that large numbers of American prisoners were freed by the Communists but U.S. officials have knowledge of such a POW release.

The Communist negotiators have repeatedly insisted that prisoners would be released if Mr. Nixon set a date for a complete U.S. withdrawal.

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Giant A-Test Set Saturday

(Continued from Page 1)
this is a necessary condition, then there would be no apprehension

Malibu Musician and Movie Stunt Man

Manson Found Guilty of 2 More Murders

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (AP).—Charles Manson, the "hippie clan" leader already under sentence of death in the seven Sharon Tate murders, was convicted yesterday of first-degree murder in two additional deaths.

It was an argument similar to the one he presented before Manson was convicted and sentenced to death last April, along with three women followers, for the Tate slayings.

Susan Atkins's Version One of the women, Susan Atkins, 23, testified during the Tate slayings.

Killer Seized In Philippines

MANILA, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Police said today that they had captured a gunman who held a 34-year-old American girl hostage for 11 hours before escaping by helicopter with \$2,500 ransom.

The 31-year-old suspect, captured yesterday afternoon in Botolan village, about 50 miles northwest of Manila, reportedly admitted that he was one of five men who entered the house of American businessman Charles R. Butler in Forbes Park here on Monday morning, planning to hold members of the Butler family for ransom.

According to police, he stabbed a housemaid to death when she screamed, and the gunman wounded Mrs. Butler with a shotgun. Four of the gang then fled while the now-captured suspect grabbed Mrs. Butler's daughter, Susan, as a hostage when police arrived. He escaped in a helicopter supplied by a Manila newspaper, which acted to save Susan's life.

Rhine Near Low Mark

DUISBURG, West Germany, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The Rhine River stood today at just four-fifths of an inch above its lowest recorded level. At 5.25 feet, the depth here just surpassed that of 1968, when the low level broke all records since they were inaugurated in 1818. Barges have been plying with only half their normal cargoes to lessen the risk of running aground.

trial that she killed Mr. Hinman because he had threatened Manson's life. She pleaded guilty to murder in that case and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Hinman, 31, was found stabbed to death at his Malibu home in July, 1969. The death scene bore bloody wall scrawlings similar to those found at the Tate murder site a month later. One said, "Death to political pigs."

A Manson clan member, Robert Beausoleil, was arrested shortly after that killing. He was later convicted and is on San Quentin's death row.

Manson's women codefendants asserted toward the end of their trial that the Tate slayings were engineered as "copycat killings" to make authorities think they had arrested the wrong man for the Hinman slaying.

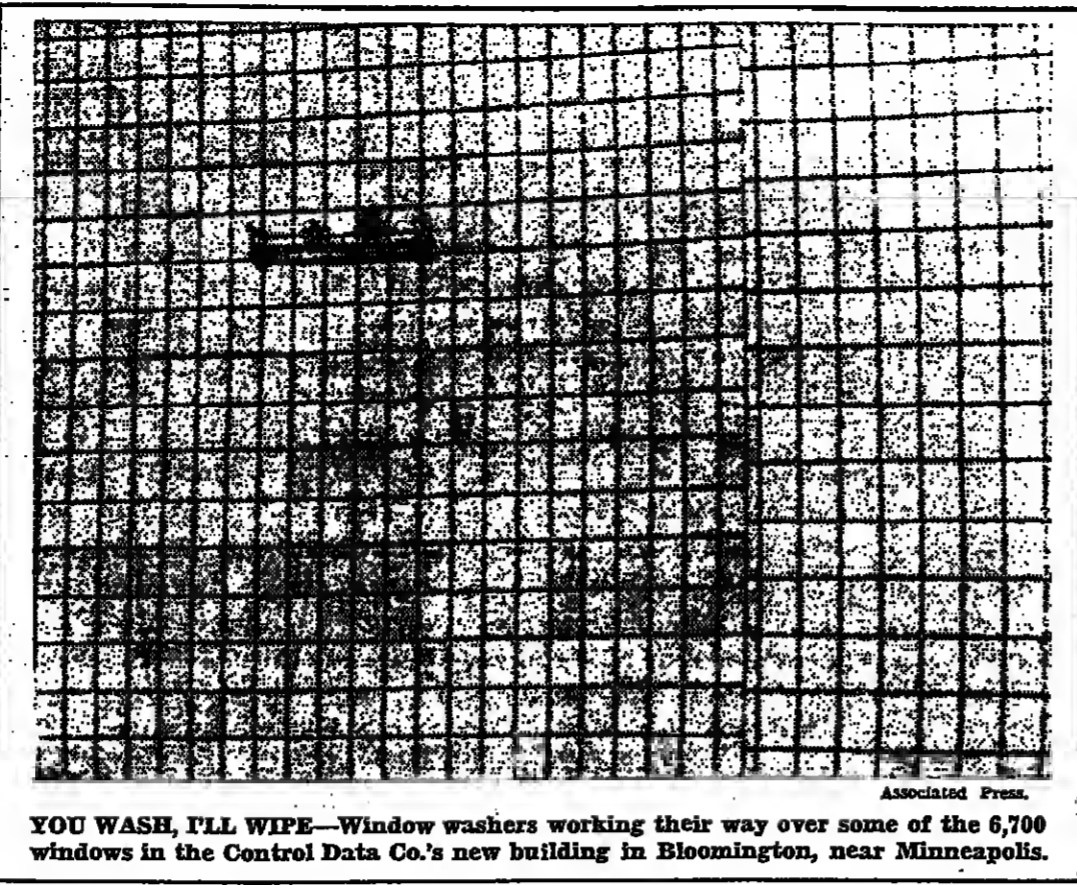
Witnesses testified that Manson ordered "family" members to get Mr. Hinman's car and possessions, that they failed and called Manson, who went to the house and slashed Mr. Hinman's ear with a sword, then ordered Beausoleil to finish the job.

Mr. Shea, 35, disappeared from the Spahn ranch, where he sometimes worked as a ranch hand, in August 1969. Various young defectors from Manson's clan testified that Manson boasted of arranging "Shorty's" killing and said he had been decapitated and dismembered.

Witness Barbara Hoyt, 20, said that she heard Mr. Shea's dying screams and that Manson later told her, "Shorty committed suicide with a little help from us."

Another Manson henchman, Steve Grogan, 20, is on trial separately for the Shea killing. The prosecution in that case says Grogan decapitated Mr. Shea while Manson watched.

Also to stand trial is Manson follower Bruce Davis, 28, charged with murder in the Hinman killing.



YOU WASH, I'LL WIPE—Window washers working their way over some of the 6,700 windows in the Control Data Co.'s new building in Bloomington, near Minneapolis.

German Woman Tells Court

Stolen \$30,000 Went to L.A., Mexican Poor

By Joe Alex Morris BONN, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Jutta Manzke today was happily preparing for her next visit to Los Angeles after a sympathetic judge here in effect cleared her of charges of stealing \$30,000 from the German Employees Association.

Then she went on to Mexico, where she told the court there was "indescribable poverty." It was there that she finished giving away the dollars she carried.

any money," he told a newsman. "She wrote her husband while she was in America, saying all the money had been stolen.

The 53-year-old Bad Godesberg housewife told the court she had taken the money from the association, where she was employed as a bookkeeper, to help the poor Negroes in the slums of Los Angeles and poor Mexican children in Tijuana. She said that in addition to the purloined money, she gave away some \$4,000 of her own on a spree this summer.

Happy for her, maybe. But not for her ex-boss. "I don't believe she gave away

Judge Konrad Schmidt was obviously taken with her story. He let her off with a one-year suspended sentence and a fine of \$300.

Supervisor Penalized He was much more severe with Mrs. Manzke's supervisor, Walter Koerber. He was fired by the association and the court ordered him to pay up more than half the money Mrs. Manzke took.

"In my opinion, she told the court a fairy tale and it believed it," said Mr. Koerber.

Fairy tale or not, the story told by Mrs. Manzke went like this: Mr. Koerber was "hoarding" money when the world was crying for help. She couldn't give money away in Germany without being forced to pay it back, so she decided to go to Los Angeles, where her daughter lives.

Political Opposition The Bar Association, in its report to the Senate on Mr. Rehnquist, said it was not for the ABA to pass judgment on his political and ideological views, although it pointed out there was some opposition to him on this score.

Neither Mr. Rehnquist's nor Mr. Powell's name was submitted by President Nixon to the ABA for its opinion on them before the President nominated the two men last month.

She waited until Mr. Koerber went on vacation last July, then took the money out of the bank account in dollars and marks. Then off she flew to her daughter.

From the viewpoint of professional qualifications, Mr. Rehnquist is one of the best persons available for appointment to the Supreme Court," the ABA said.

The ABA committee vote on Mr. Rehnquist's fitness to serve on the court was in effect 9-0 with three abstentions. By withholding their highest rating, three members of the committee took a neutral line, declaring they were not opposed to confirmation.

Once she got to Los Angeles, she told the court, she met a poor Negro taxi driver whose tale of woe so impressed her that she went straight to the Negro quarter of town. There she began handing out money.

The ABA, which interviewed over 120 judges and lawyers in seven states on Mr. Rehnquist's nomination, declared: "Those devoted to expanding concepts of civil rights regret his nomination, yet a number of leading liberal and civil-rights lawyers support the nomination because of his professional competence, intellectual ability and character."

Senate Hearings Open Our Year Association Endorses with Nixon's Court Nominees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The American Bar Association today gave its backing to alternate Nixon's two nominees to the Supreme Court as the Senate Judiciary Committee opens hearings on their suitability for the positions.

Official Rules Cuban Sugar 'Excludable'

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Under federal immigration (CIVIL) regulations yesterday that the 22 nations who landed here to attend an international conference are "excludable" because they did not have the close of a one-hour hearing at Alvin Callender Naval Air Station, where the Cubans are lined, their leader paid a \$50 and filed a notice of appeal against the decision.

By the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington in the next few days. The Cubans will remain in detention at the base, which is El Chorro, nine miles across Mississippi River from New Orleans and the site of the conference.

They would attempt to re-enter the United States until close Friday of the 14th of the annual congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists.

After that, they said, they would withdraw from United States territory.

New Satellites of Pentagon in Trouble in Orbit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Air Force reported today that big military communications satellites ran into trouble high above earth today on a mission designed to start replacing 22 old relay stations.

The twin satellites were launched yesterday. A spokesman said the probes entered the planned station-orbit 23,300 miles above the Atlantic Ocean.

But the Air Force said trouble signs on developed with radio systems Command are designed to beam back to a steady stream of engineering and condition reports. This telemetry trouble occurred when the satellite separated from the top stage of the launch rocket.

American Doing 10 Years in Spanish Jail

MADRID, Nov. 3 (UPI).—An American who was sentenced to 10 years in a Spanish prison for possession of marijuana committed suicide in his cell by hanging himself with a nylon cord, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today.

He identified the American as Homer Robert Burnett, 45, a native of Lakeland, Fla.

Mr. Burnett was one of 22 Americans currently serving long prison sentences in Spanish jails for drug offenses. He was arrested at Granada in July, 1969, after 46 pounds of marijuana were found in a spare gas tank in his car.

Last March he was sentenced to eight years and a day in jail and a fine of \$560 for drug trafficking—a charge brought against anyone whom Spanish police find in possession of any but very small quantities of hard or soft drugs, no matter whether the accused person intended to sell the drugs or not—carries a minimum penalty of six years and a day in jail.

According to an official notification handed by prison authorities to the U.S. Consulate in Seville, Mr. Burnett hanged himself Oct. 31, the spokesman said.

Paris Airports Fogged In

PARIS, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Fog in and out of the French capital was disrupted this morning when thick fog blanketed both Orly and Le Bourget, the city's main airports. Thousands of passengers milled about in departure lounges while a number of incoming flights were diverted to other airports. The fog lifted shortly after noon.

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Seeking Crisis Settlement

Sadat Calls Emergency Strategy Session

CAIRO, Nov. 3 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat tonight summoned Egypt's National Defense Council into an emergency session to discuss strategy in the Middle East conflict, political scores said.

The council's meeting will map out the course of Egyptian strategy in view of the approaching expiration of the deadline, political sources said.

Military and political reports on the Middle East conflict, prepared by the War Minister, Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, and Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, were to be discussed at the meeting, Al-Ahram said.

Talks in Moscow

Mr. Sadat was to brief the council on his recent talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow, Yugoslav President Tito, in Cairo, Syria's President Lt. Gen. Hafez Assad in Damascus, and the Libyan head of state, Col. Mou-

mer Qadhafi, in Tripoli, the newspaper added.

The council includes Vice-President Hussein Shafiq, Premier Mahmoud Fawzi, as well as the foreign, war, interior and presidential affairs ministers, and the chiefs of staff and the intelligence service.

Official announcements in Cairo today that Egypt will launch a last-ditch diplomatic offensive centered on the United Nations to solve the crisis before the end of this year.

Mr. Sadat's adviser on national security affairs, Hafez Ismail, said, "There is an Egyptian decision to settle the (Middle East) situation."

"We will put the issue for debate before the UN General Assembly and the Security Council to ensure that world society and the concerned parties shoulder their responsibilities in light of Israel's continuous policy of aggression."

Although Egypt has indicated in the past it will seek a General Assembly debate on the Middle East conflict, Mr. Ismail's reference to the Security Council was the first official inclusion of that body in Egyptian plans.

Mr. Ismail said there will be several Arab conferences in Cairo which are expected to be followed by an Arab summit to coordinate the Arab attitude towards Israel's continued challenges which are supported by the United States.

Mr. Ismail said there was no guarantee that, with changes in the balance of power such as mainland China's admission to the United Nations, the Nov. 22, 1967, Security Council resolution on the Middle East would still hold good next year.

Therefore, he said, "Egypt's moves in the next stage will stem from the Egyptian decision that 1971 is a decisive year for peace or war."

According to official Cairo announcements over the last 24 hours, the forthcoming diplomatic calendar will include:

- Today emergency session of Egypt's National Defense Council.
• The opening session of the Egyptian People's Assembly (parliament) Nov. 11 at which Mr. Sadat will make a major address.
• A meeting of Arab foreign ministers Nov. 13.
• A Nov. 27 meeting of the Arab League Defense Council.

There will also be a gathering of Arab economic ministers and a second meeting of foreign ministers for which no dates have been set.

China Could Seek 'Seat' At the IMF

And at World Bank, Raising Thorny Issue

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—Nationalist China withdrew \$80 million in hard currencies from the International Monetary Fund about a week before its expulsion from the United Nations. The Washington Post has learned.

The action is thought to have been a protective measure against the real possibility that the People's Republic of China will seek to oust Taiwan from both the IMF and the World Bank, which have a cooperative relationship with the UN, although they are not subordinate agencies.

The prospect that Taiwan will be ousted from both the IMF and the World Bank is considered a serious possibility at both agencies, but the issue has not yet been precipitated by Peking.

Complicated Situation

Removal of Taiwan would not only cause the bank to lose a substantial amount of money, but would raise new questions about the viability of Taiwan's economic future. And at both the bank and the fund, the reinstatement of China would raise a host of complicated and disruptive legal questions for which, sources said, there are no ready answers.

Membership composition of the 118-nation IMF and bank is roughly the same as at the UN, with the exception that the Soviet bloc does not belong to the IMF and bank, while West Germany, which does belong, is not a UN member. Since the votes in the IMF and the bank are weighted according to size and power of the various countries, the decision would not necessarily tally with the split in the UN.

Sources at the IMF and bank think it unlikely that the majority of nations which have now chosen to recognize Peking as the government of China, can continue to designate Taiwan as China for the purposes of the IMF and the bank.

But there are complications, not the least of which is that Taiwan has outstanding obligations of \$292 million to the bank, of which \$191 million has not yet been disbursed. Against these loans, Taiwan has paid in capital of only \$7.5 million, with another \$68 million in local currencies on deposit in Taipei.

Taiwanese Director

Yet another problem is that, of the 21 executive directors of the World Bank, most of whom are elected to represent groups of countries, Reigson C. Chen represents not only Taiwan but Korea and South Vietnam.

"There is no formal procedure for removing a director before his term is up," a bank source said.

Another complication is that two associated agencies of the bank—the International Development Association, which makes low-interest loans to poor countries, and the International Finance Corp., which facilitates private investment—were formed well after 1949, when Taiwan assumed the "Chinese seat" in the IMF and bank.

Thus, a legal question might be whether Peking, even if it can claim a fund-bank relationship going back to 1945, makes the same vis-à-vis IDA and IFC. The IFC has \$7 million and IDA \$13 million invested in Taiwan.

If Peking should attempt to oust Taiwan, bank officials ask themselves, would Peking like to assume Taipei's obligations? Since the answer is obviously "no," the assumption at the bank is that the bank would have to absorb a loss through its emergency reserves.

Even if the bank were to suspend further disbursements to Taiwan for ongoing projects, the bank would in that case be in the hole for \$101 million.

At the IMF, China's paid-in capital, or quota, is \$550 million, mostly in local currencies. But she has a gold "tranche," or quota, of \$100 million. That amount can automatically be borrowed in hard currencies, which is exactly what Taipei did a week before the UN vote. It was Taiwan's first drawing ever on the IMF.

An IMF source explained that if Peking were to establish a legal claim to IMF membership, it would have had a claim also to the existing quota, including the gold tranche. But that possibility has been wiped out by Taipei's foresight.

Sudan to Release 90 Held in Coup

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Sudanese Interior Minister Mohammed al-Bakr Ahmad has approved the release of 90 persons arrested in the wake of Sudan's abortive coup last May 19, the Middle East News Agency said today.

In a dispatch from Khartoum, the agency said the 90 constitute the second group released within one week. Last weekend, Gen. Ahmad freed 43 prisoners.

There was no indication how many persons are still under arrest.



STRIKING—Some of the estimated 3,000 Heathrow Airport workers who decided yesterday to continue the work stoppage that has severely hampered operations.

Heathrow Ground Crews Vote To Continue Crippling Strike

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Hopes of ending the travel chaos at London's Heathrow Airport receded today after ground crews rejected a plan to end their two-day-old strike.

Despite a warning that their jobs were in jeopardy, the 3,000 strikers voted at a mass meeting to continue the stoppage.

The strikers called on their leaders to meet again with the British Airports Authority (BAA)—the body that runs Heathrow. They demanded the scrapping of a contract which permits an outside organization, the Canadian firm General Air Services (GAS), to handle baggage for Spain's Iberia Airlines.

Thousands of passengers have been stranded because of the strike. Ever since it started, the departure lounges of Heathrow have been cluttered with frustrated travelers. Thousands more are stranded at airports abroad, waiting for flights to London.

Rescue Flights British European Airways arranged to send out 10 empty planes from Heathrow to pick up passengers stranded on the European continent.

BEA hoped the strikers would not object to rescue flights because strike leaders said earlier their quarrel was not with the airlines but with the BAA.

Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam were among the main cities where London-bound travelers were stranded. Their plight had been made even worse by a coincidental strike of ferryboat crews operating across the English Channel.

The Heathrow strikers acted on fears that the introduction of an outside organization to do handling work might result in loss of jobs. But the walkout was ignored by hundreds of airline employees who went to work as usual because the stoppage was not backed by the unions.

The strikers arranged to meet again tomorrow to hear the management's response. During the morning, two telephone calls threatening to bomb the airport terminal, one from a caller who said he represented the Irish Republican Army, forced the evacuation of about 1,000 persons from the building.

Police search squads found no bombs.

Group's Arrival Awaited Peking's UN Envoys Seen As Strong Diplomatic Team

HONG KONG, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Observers regard the Chinese Communist delegation to the United Nations, announced here last night, as extremely able and the best that could have been put together.

This is believed here to indicate that China intends to take its role in the United Nations very seriously.

So far there has been no indication of when Chiao Kuan-hua, the delegation chief and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his group will leave for New York.

They are expected to travel through Europe rather than across the Pacific. They could take flights to Paris or London with Air France or Pakistan Airways, both of which fly out of Shanghai.

Mr. Chiao is not expected to stay any longer than necessary in New York. He has had tuberculosis and frequent illnesses and is not strong. He is, moreover, needed in Peking.

His teaming up with Huang Hua, the Chinese ambassador in Ottawa, who will be Peking's permanent representative on the Security Council, while Mr. Chiao acts as delegation chief for the General Assembly session, is regarded here as a good arrangement.

Mao's Niece in Delegation PEKING, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—A young woman believed to be Mao Tse-tung's niece and a Chinese diplomat who was once an American citizen are in China's delegation of 10 to the United Nations, informed sources said today.

U.S. Warned Aid Funds Could Strand 3,100 Abroad

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—Several thousand American workers and their families could be stranded abroad, too broke to come home to be fired, if Congressional votes to kill the foreign aid program.

That, in a nutshell, is the nightmare picture painted by State Department and Agency for International Development brass lobbying on Capitol Hill to forestall a complete aid cutoff. Current spending authority expires Nov. 15.

State-AID officials say if they can't convince Congress to extend the AID program's life, they will beg it to vote special humanitarian aid allowances, so U.S. workers and their dependents can be brought home. If that money isn't approved, the government, officially at least, would have no cash or authority to return the employees from projects abroad from Brazil to Vietnam.

Provision for up to 80 consular stations to be financed by advertising, is made in the Broadcasting Bill placed in Parliament by Christopher Chubb, minister of posts and communications.

The bill completes the program begun by a former Conservative government in 1954 with the introduction of commercial television. Until then the BBC was financed by an annual license paid by its audience, had a complete monopoly in radio television.

The Independent Television Authority, the body that can supervise commercial radio, was renamed the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The bill did not specify much time should be allocated to advertising.

The bill, which is assured passage by the Conservative majority, did not specify how much time should be allocated to advertising.

At present, advertising on television is normally limited to 15 minutes in one hour. Average of the day's programs is not exceeding six minutes and on advertising content and on advertising time which is required under the bill to see that its revenue in particular year exceeds expenditure by a sum to be specified in the government.

Provision is also made in the bill to insure, if necessary, program contractors who franchise from the authority not make excessive profits. A commercial television, there be no readily sponsored program.

Lord Thomson, the newspaper publisher who gained the program franchise for Scottish Television, once said the franchise was "a license to print money. Since then, steep rises have taken it to profits.

To begin with, 20 stations envisaged as covering the metropolises, and ultimately 60, will be on the air.

With a view to preserving viable local news, the bill provides for own shares in program companies to be formed.

Peace Envoys Tell Israelis Pullout Is Key

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Four African heads of state told Israel today that the key to tranquility in the Middle East is Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories, diplomatic sources said.

The heads of state—Presidents Leopold Senghor of Senegal and Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon; Gen. Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria, and Gen. Joseph Mobutu of Zaïre, (formerly Congo-Kinshasa)—met Premier Golda Meir for 90 minutes at the Knesset building.

A government spokesman said in a communiqué after the first meeting that President Senghor "explained the aims of the visit in the spirit of his arrival address" in which he said an agreement should be based on the 1967 UN Middle East resolution.

Mr. Meir "surveyed Israel's policy," the spokesman said.

The two sides met again this afternoon.

So anxious were they to score a breakthrough in the stalled peace efforts, that the self-styled "ambassadors of peace" canceled sightseeing tours and concentrated on their meetings and formal engagements with the Israeli leaders.

They will leave Friday for Cairo for similar discussions before reporting back to a committee of ten nations from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on the results of their trip, the first direct involvement in the conflict by black African nations.

Government source said Mrs. Meir expressed the hope that the statesmen would bring Israel and Egypt closer to direct talks.

Israeli policy is that outside nations should lend their good offices to act as go-betweens and should refrain from becoming directly involved by producing their own policies.

Channel Ferries to Run Dover, England, Nov. 3 (AP).—A four-day weekend strike 11 crews of British cross-Channel ferries ended today, British Rail said normal service would resume tomorrow, at 10:30 a.m.

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British Tell Commercial Radio Plan

LONDON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Conservative government pressed today its plans for commercial radio in Britain, which end the British Broadcasting Corp. monopoly.

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PROHIBITION AL JAPANESE STYLE

THANT AILMENT Is Bleeding Ulcer

Screen Actors, in Bitter Fight, Elect John Gavin as President

Channel Ferries to Run Dover, England, Nov. 3 (AP)

Handwritten signature or scribble at the bottom left of the page.

Pakistan Assembly Seats Abroad Be Filled Without a Vote

By Malcolm W. Browne

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Pakistani government announced yesterday that it will fill 25 vacant seats in the National Assembly in East Pakistan without a vote.

The announcement, which is regarded here as a severe blow to the hopes of a new government in East Pakistan, means that only 25 vacant seats will be filled without a vote in the next month. All candidates for these seats have been fully screened by the government.

The National Assembly, which has 313 members, was elected in 1970 and charged with the task of writing a constitution to return Pakistan to civilian rule.

But when the military government headed by President Mohammed Yahya Khan postponed the assembly's first session in March, protest strikes were begun by the Awami League, which had won a commanding majority—167 of the 313 seats—on a platform of regional autonomy. The Pakistani Army's military action in East Pakistan began at the end of March, and the league was outlawed.

When Gen. Yahya Khan announced later that the National Assembly would eventually be convened, 75 of the 167 Awami League members who had been elected last December were declared ousted on the ground that they had committed crimes against the state.

Treason Trial

A seat won by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the Awami League, was to be held in escrow pending the result of his trial on treason charges. The 88 remaining members-elect were told they would be permitted to take their seats as independents or as members of parties other than the banned Awami League.

Gen. Yahya Khan announced on Oct. 12 that the assembly would meet Dec. 27 and that he would turn over power to a new central government soon after. He said that, within 80 days of such a transfer of power, the assembly could propose amendments to a constitution that was being prepared under the president's direction.

Members of the Bengal groups opposing the Pakistani military government have denounced the forthcoming by-elections and the scheduled convening of the assembly as a fraud and a betrayal of hopes engendered by the election of last December.

Better Than Nothing

A.M. Malik, a civilian appointed by the army as interim governor of East Pakistan, said in a recent interview, "The by-elections have many imperfections, but they are certainly better than nothing."

All politicians subscribing to the views of the Awami League have been barred from the by-elections, and other potential opposition candidates have been prohibited access to the government-controlled press.

The government has backed candidates from minor rightist groups with strongly religious and pro-government tendencies. These parties generally choose to pool their candidates.

The party setting the biggest bloc of seats from the 53 being filled without contest is the Jamaat-Islami, also known as the Muslim Orthodox party. This extreme-right group, it was reported today, is to get 14 seats.

It has no appreciable political following in East Pakistan and won no seats in the December election.

The government has asked the 88 members-elect from East Pakistan who were not barred from their assembly seats to prepare to take seats. However, most of them have fled to India or have joined the Bengali guerrilla underground.



PIPE PROTEST—Three of six youths who huddled in replicas of pipes at UN headquarters in New York to dramatize the plight of East Pakistani refugees in camps in India and to protest alleged inaction by the UN to alleviate the situation.

Wilson Assails Labor MPs Tossing 'Filthy Mud' at Him

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Opposition leader Harold Wilson today angrily accused some of his own Labor party supporters of throwing "filthy mud" at him.

He branded as "supercilious" and "arrogant" some younger Labor party members of Parliament who bucked his orders and voted last Thursday in favor of taking Britain into the Common Market.

He described as a "shambles" the party rift in the Common Market vote, in which 69 pro-Market Labor party lawmakers voted in favor of entry.

Mr. Wilson lashed out during a private meeting of Labor MPs in a House of Commons committee room. The meeting was called to try to patch up the deep split in the party over the Market issue.

"Mud, filthy mud has been thrown at me," Mr. Wilson charged.

He accused younger pro-Market Labor MPs of not making a move to defend him against attacks from inside the party.

Following Mr. Wilson's lecture, Labor party lawmakers agreed to close ranks and not to force a new parliamentary vote on the Market issue as left-wingers had demanded.

"The party must take a grip on itself," Mr. Wilson was quoted by a spokesman as saying. "This is urgent and absolutely necessary before we can test ourselves in the House of Commons without the risk of another shambles."

Attacking pro-Market MPs, Mr. Wilson said: "There is talk of a party within a party. At the moment it is more like two parties within a party. We cannot afford it."

He continued, "I object to the

U.S. to Subsidize Turkish Switch From Poppy Crop

ANKARA, Nov. 3 (UPI)—The United States is prepared to pay \$20 million of the \$35 million Turkish officials estimate it will cost to compensate families who cease opium poppy production under a government ban, Turkish officials said today.

The officials said Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin, currently visiting Ankara, stated his country's readiness in talks with Turkish government officials concerning the ban on the opium poppy considered to be a primary source of heroin delivered to the United States.

A Turkish government spokesman said Turkey will pay a minimum of \$15 million in indemnities to farmers forced to change crops. He said \$20 million more was needed over four years for agricultural investments made necessary by the switch.

Italy's Generals Total 1,063

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Italian government has announced that it will commission 1,063 general officers and they will cost the state 3,808 lieutenants, a report stressed.

It said the number of general officers should be trimmed to 1,063, with that for other career officers, totaling 26,448, reduced to 3,808 lieutenants, a report stressed.

It said the number of career officers, totaling 20,000, to 317,320, from 1966 to 1971. There are 105,941 non-commissioned officers.

Jobless Protest Near Naples, 3 Are Injured

NAPLES, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Unemployed workers clashed with police in a Naples suburb today and three were injured in the riotous protest.

The protesters, protesting falling employment, were called in Venice and in a coastal town 19 miles east of Naples.

They said that about 500 demonstrators built barricades, set off firecrackers and stones at the police, halted a freight train, set off a bus and sent it crashing into a wall. Police used tear gas to clear up the crowd.

In Venice, thousands of workers in the industrial mainland of Porto Marghera struck for a demand more industrial investment and to protest planned dismissals of workers in an aluminum plant. The strike also hit many of the steamers and motorboats which provide Venice's "waterbus" service.

In Palma di Montecchia, Italy, most of the workers in a town of 20,000 went on strike and set up roadblocks to protest the report that the government was backing on its promise to build an aluminum plant which would provide 5,000 jobs.

Deaths Reported in Border Clashes

India, Pakistan Trade Charges of Violations

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (AP)—At least 28 Pakistani soldiers were killed in a skirmish with Indian border security forces today near two eastern border villages, United News of India reported.

The firefight erupted near the villages of Goda and Siltapur in West Bengal state, the agency said.

At the same time, border security forces fired on a Pakistani helicopter flying over Indian territory in the same area, the report said.

Earlier today, a government spokesman charged that four Pakistani military planes violated Indian air space, among other alleged hostile provocations by Pakistan.

"I am afraid some more provocations have taken place along our western borders," the spokesman added at a daily border-situation briefing.

In Dacca, Pakistani Army sources said last night that Indian artillery continued to shell East Pakistan border villages, killing 14 villagers and injuring five.

Pakistani troops also claimed that they killed 32 rebels and wounded 50 when rebels supported by Indian soldiers and artillery made what officials described as constant attempts to capture Pakistani territory bordering Assam and Tripura states.

The Indian spokesman here said the Pakistani planes, in flights of two, flew over Indian territory yesterday afternoon in the Punjab sector. It marked the first time that the government has reported violations over Punjab state.

All previous air intrusions were reported to have occurred over

Volpe, in Warsaw, Signs Accord on Transport Data

WARSAW, Nov. 3 (AP)—Transport Secretary John A. Volpe, the highest-ranking U.S. government official to visit Communist Poland in eight years, today signed an agreement for cooperation between Polish and American scientists.

Western diplomats viewed the pact, agreed on here by Mr. Volpe and his Polish counterpart, Mieczyslaw Zajdryd, as a further step by Washington to establish friendly relations with new Polish party boss Edward Gierek.

The agreement provides for exchange of scientific research on transportation and covers a wide field—traffic safety, rail and road construction, bridge building and railroad electrification.

The importance the Poles attach to Mr. Volpe's visit can be gauged by the top-level meetings he will be having in Warsaw during his two-day stay. Later today Mr. Volpe was to see Foreign Minister Stefan Jedrychowski and then have a private audience with Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Mr. Volpe, who arrived in Poland last night from Romania, told Mr. Zajdryd, "The agreement we have signed will take on real significance only as it produces results."

Cosmos No. 454

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Russia yesterday launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 454, as part of its space exploration program, Tass reported.

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The Amchitka Delusion

Sometime between Saturday night and early next week, at the bottom of a huge hole more than a mile below the surface of the barren Aleutian island of Amchitka, the United States will be setting off an explosion of unimaginable power.

If all goes as planned by the weapons technicians, the earth itself will absorb the force of this test. The fantastic heat, the terrifying roar, the tearing, blasting, incomprehensible force—250 times more powerful than the explosion that destroyed Hiroshima—will be muffled and contained within the man-made shell 6,000 feet deep and the yielding, encompassing earth outside.

The earth, as weapons technicians view it, is tough and durable. The earth, as many seismologists view it, is flawed and sensitive and unstable. Amchitka lies in an earthquake zone. If the pessimists are right, "Cannikin," as this test is called, may set off a quake under the ocean floor. Then a fearsome wave of water would sweep across the North Pacific, bringing death to coastal peoples wherever it touched land—Alaska or Japan or Canada or perhaps Hawaii.

Then again the man-made shaft may not hold. Some of the radioactivity may escape into the surrounding water and air. Seals and fish and birds would die. The waters would be deeply poisoned. Of course, the

worst may not happen. It only happens now and then.

The probabilities are good that the test will be safe and successful. But the probabilities are also good that this device will never be needed in any defense strategy. Smaller multiple nuclear warheads now exist to do the job. The reasons for the test lie within that murky realm of diplomatic bluff and military intimidation and counter-intimidation which goes by the name of "security."

Unless the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia orders a temporary halt, Cannikin will occur. President Nixon may be able to justify his judgment to himself, although he has not yet justified it to the American people or to friendly allies like Canada and Japan. But no President and no people can any longer justify these reckless gambles with the earth and sea and air. Amchitka seems far away but this planet is small and its fate in doubt.

Few things would strengthen the security of this planet more than abandonment of the delusion that American—or Russian—security is enhanced by such menacing underground weapons tests. The folly of Amchitka is the folly of a species that burns and poisons and blows up its only home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Those Cubans in New Orleans

Fidel Castro pulled a smart trick on the United States by sending a plane with 19 sugarcane technicians to New Orleans for an international sugar production conference. The 19 had earlier been refused visas under a long-standing American policy, implementing strictly the 1964 boycott-Cuba decision of the Organization of American States, to permit entry only to Cubans attending officially sponsored international meetings; the two-week sugar conference is being run by a private organization. Had 19 unauthorized, uninvited Americans flown to Havana, they would hardly have landed in a nifty motel, there to defy the host government's order to leave, to broadcast the complaint that the exit order constitutes "aggression," and to appeal to the other delegates and to local public opinion to let them stay for a "technical meeting." Smoked Havana cigars, too.

Well, we have some sympathy for the State Department in these circumstances; it can't be easy to try to enforce visa regulations on unorthodox types like the Cubans. But we would as soon have let the Cubans stay. It's not merely that they outfoxed the United States and that common sense dictated cutting losses. It's that the larger policy of isolating Cuba becomes less and less relevant and defensible, if it ever was,

as time goes on and as Mr. Castro's "threat" to the hemisphere is seen to deflate and as the Nixon administration pursues a policy of sensible accommodation with other Communist states.

Sen. Kennedy on Oct. 12 pointed out how inconsistent it was for an American to go 9,000 miles to normalize relations with Peking, which has "the capacity to offer a real strategic threat to the U.S.," but not to go 90 miles to Havana, whose value to Moscow as a strategic base all but disappeared after the Russians developed missile subs and long-range rockets of their own.

On the very day he spoke, Mr. Nixon, announcing he was headed for Moscow, told a questioner it was "possible" he would discuss Cuba with the Russians. Was this a hint of readiness to consider a new policy? On Oct. 21, Deputy Secretary of Defense Packard was asked if the administration's "era of negotiations" extended to Cuba. He replied that this too "would be a logical move at some point." Within the Latin membership of the Organization of American States, sentiment for a review of the 1964 boycott-sanction policy has been building for some time. Under these circumstances it seems unnecessary, not to say unwieldy, to want to ship the Cubans back to Havana so soon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

American Aid

The story is not over: new efforts will doubtless be made by the administration to restore the aid program. But the Senate vote is not one of which Washington can be proud. The fact remains that during the 1960s the American economy expanded more than three times as fast as its total provision of development resources and that by last year the United States only accounted for a little over a third of the aid provided by the 10 donor countries, whereas it represented very nearly half of their combined Gross National Product. In these circumstances the President's original proposal to reduce development aid by 10 percent was unworthy of a country whose past record has been full of generosity to less favored countries.

—From the Financial Times (London).

'Terrorism' in South Africa

A five-year prison sentence for giving money, clothing and food to the wives and families of political prisoners—the extent of the repression now practiced in South Africa's police state could not be better illustrated than by that stark fact. The savage verdict passed on the dean of Johannesburg in the "terrorism" trial must reverberate around the world. The fact that the sentence passed is the minimum available under the Terrorism Act may suggest that the judge has shown clemency. But it also shows what an extraordinarily harsh piece of legislation the Terrorism Act is.

—From the Guardian (London).

The Anglican Church has not a happy history in its relations with the South African state. It is strewn with trials and deportations, though its good works continue and that state remains unshaken so far.

Two groups emerge badly from trials of this sort. The grotesque agents provocateurs with their obsessive search for Communists are giving South Africa a worse name than it deserves. The high-talking and conspiratorial clique which sit about London and pull the strings at no risk to themselves are equally abhorrent.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Dr. Vorster's new tactic is apparently to gag churchmen by jailing them and to discredit them by association with shady conspirators. But the plan has backfired in this case. Where else outside the Soviet Union can a man be jailed for five years for showing Christian charity? The trouble about these show trials is that it is always the South African government which ends up on trial. And in the end it is apartheid which is found guilty.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

The Price of Isolationism

Europe is no longer America's cherished child as it was under Kennedy and even Johnson. Applying to America the will for independence, which De Gaulle expressed for France, Nixon desires to slacken U.S.-European ties. "The partnership" spoken of ten years ago is being replaced by a much looser alliance. It still provides for close defense cooperation to insure the common security, but also for a rivalry created by circumstances.

The American economic crisis is the major cause of that state of mind. The admission that the United States cannot go on playing world gendarme is a consequence of this, and Mr. Connally's growing influence is the motor.

—From France-Solr (Paris).

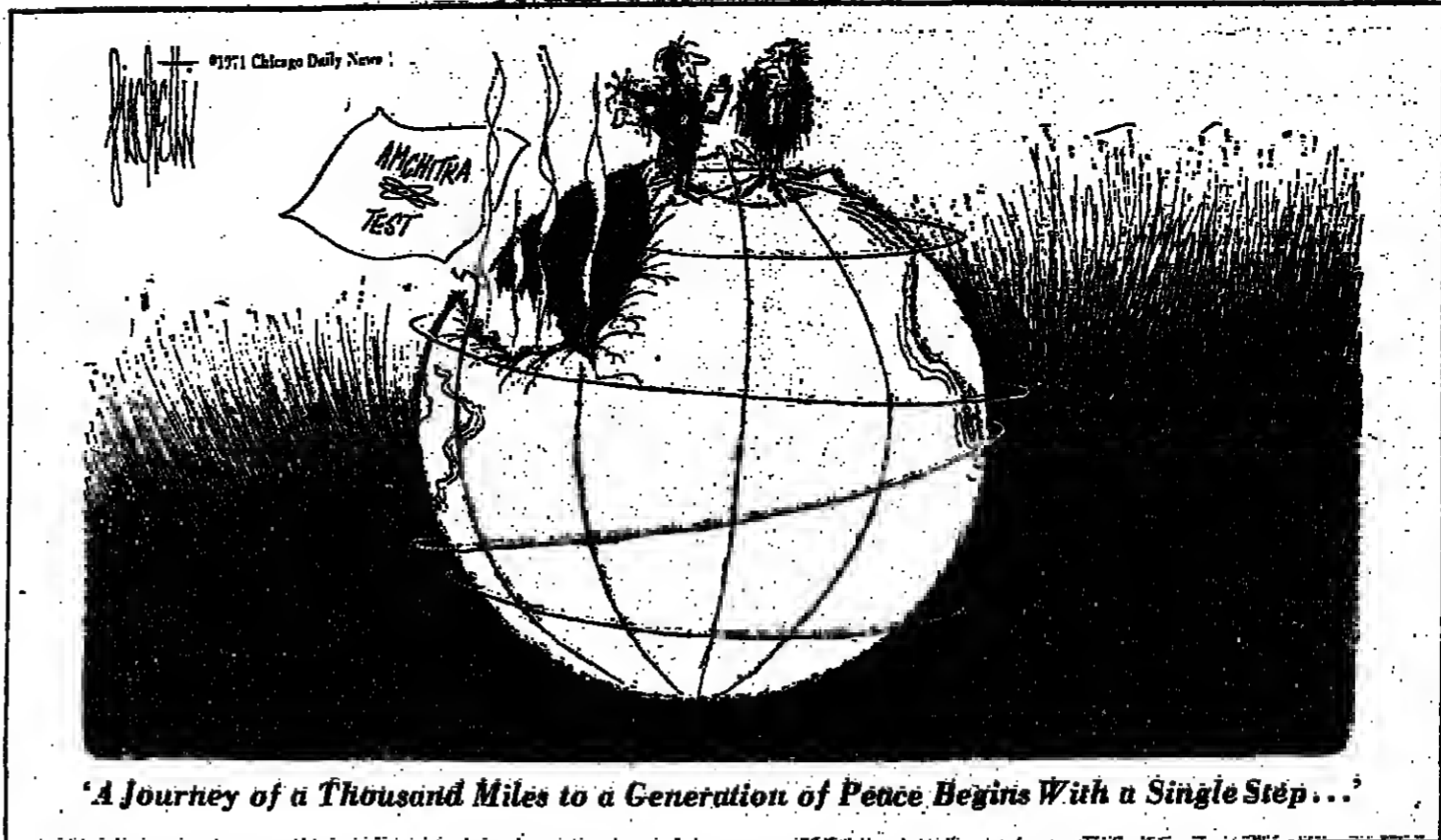
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 4, 1896
NEW YORK—Mr. William McKinley has been elected by an overwhelming vote. He will be the next President of the United States. He will have over 300 votes in the electoral college, fully 75 more than a majority, and a very large majority of the popular vote. He has carried all the Eastern and Northern States, all the great Middle Western States and four, or perhaps more, Southern States. Mr. William J. Bryan, and free silver, have not merely been defeated, but annihilated.

Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1921
LONDON—Reports were confirmed here tonight of the attacks made by Arab bands on the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem, in which four Jews were killed and 30 wounded. It is stated in an official communique that police dispersed on Wednesday morning a small band of Arabs of low caste, who were forming for an attack. Soldiers are now on duty in various parts of the city. Order is reported to have been established and a large number of arrests have been made.



'A Journey of a Thousand Miles to a Generation of Peace Begins With a Single Step...'

The Candid Spiro Agnew

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Agnew has been accused of almost everything except a lack of saying right out what he thinks, and one of the attractive aspects of this compulsive candor is that he applies it to himself.

He doesn't ignore the fact that this city is wondering about whether he will be the Republican vice-presidential candidate next year, or pretend that speculation on the point is manufactured by his old antagonists in the Eastern liberal press. In fact, while he is more critical of the "effete snobs" of press and television than anybody else in this administration, he is also more available to them and more willing to discuss their problems and his than anybody else in the capital.

Are people wondering about his future? Well, he says, he wonders about it himself, but he doesn't worry about it. To him, this is a question for the President to decide. There is an illusion in this town, he says, that everybody fights for the ground he holds and struggles for power and position, regardless of private life or the interests of the party, but Agnew doesn't feel this way.

Defer to Nixon

On the question of a different Republican vice-presidential candidate, if there is to be one, he is equally candid. Again, he defers to the President, but here he thinks the party in the nominating convention at San Diego will find that there are many Republicans who will want the job and feel that they have more claim on it than the Democratic secretary of the Treasury, John Connally.

If it comes to a change, then there will, he thinks, be many Republican senators and governors who will make the argument

for themselves, in opposition to Connally. Party loyalty, he says, is a powerful influence in nominating conventions, and in a way, Connally is in a comparable position to that of Mayor John Lindsay of New York: able and attractive, but a new convert to a different party, who will not be easily accepted by the party faithful.

From the Vice-President's own point of view, it is a sensible and honorable position. He did not choose the role he has played as Vice-President. He has been the battling raiser of the Republican party, assigned by the President, and as such, he has been a divisive figure in American politics, always out front, scolding the opposition, and in the process, making enemies and loyal supporters.

But the amiable thing about him is that he understands all this and is prepared to accept the consequences. If his usefulness has been destroyed in the struggle, he is willing to accept it, and go back to Baltimore to his private life, or run again, or campaign for Nixon's re-election, even if he is dumped.

Not many men fit the battle for personal, party and national power would be quite as relaxed in the struggle as he is. It is easy to argue against his philosophy and his pugilistic tactics, but at least he says in private what he says in public, and since very few politicians in Washington risk such candor, he is not a man to be lightly dismissed in the coming struggle of the presidential campaign.

Can Scientists Say No to Secrecy?

By Michael Crichton

LOS ANGELES—When I was a schoolboy in the 1950s, I wanted to become a scientist, but I doubted that I could. It appeared to me that scientists were more intelligent, more high-minded and ultimately more responsible than men in other fields. In the 30 years since then I have had some exposure to science and scientists and I have lost many of my illusions. But so far as I can tell, the general public has not.

The myth of special status for scientists hangs on with astonishing tenacity and appears in diverse ways.

We retain a special attitude toward science, but it is time the myth was laid to rest. As many writers have shown, scientists are completely human. Now as their work grows more brilliant and high-minded: like garbage-collecting and ditch-digging, science is largely a routine business. One should not forget Dr. Szechtengery's ironic comment that cancer research has kept more investigators alive than the disease has killed.

Scientists are not particularly

open and intellectually free; no less an authority than Max Planck said that science did not progress by the rational, unemotional testing of theories, but rather by having the stubborn old men die off and the young men with better ideas take their place. That is a mechanism for progress undesirable to anybody in any field.

Science as a *method* is unique in human history. But its practitioners are just as likely to be vain, philandering, arrogant and stupid as any other group of human beings. And it is from this standpoint that the responsibility of scientists should be discussed.

Many painters dislike what is done with their paintings after they are sold; many composers loathe what musicians do to their compositions; many scientists are unhappy with the uses to which their discoveries are put. The problem is not unique, and scientists are not uniquely equipped to deal with it. In fact, the analogy is poor because a disgruntled painter can quit with the certainty that no one else

will do his work, while a scientist knows that power resides not in him but in his method. If he doesn't do the work, someone else will. In that important sense, scientific discovery is inevitable. It is also true that science is inordinately expensive. It costs so much that private patrons are virtually ruled out—and the current legislation against private foundations congeals this trend. If you want to do science, you work for the government.

This is increasingly true even for non-military research. The students who attacked Noam Chomsky because his linguistic research was partly financed by the Air Force ignored the cold realities of the situation. There are no alternatives.

Perhaps, as J. Bronowski has recently argued, there should be a provision for research funds without also deciding research priorities. But that seems highly unlikely from a practical standpoint, and it is not guaranteed to make the world a better place to live. Scientists already hanker over research money; if control over research were entirely in their hands, some very strange decisions might emerge.

And in a sense, pure knowledge is value-free. Who is to say whether research in high-energy physics is more or less important than research in cell immunology, and by how much? That is a hard question, and it is possible that the brushing interaction between scientists and politicians which now decides such questions may be preferable to any other mechanism. In the long run science should, after all, benefit the society—and some representatives of the society should have a voice in the decision-making process.

For the individual scientist now faced with serious moral questions, there is one safeguard he can rely on. It is, disarmingly simple: He can refuse to engage in secret research, and he can pressure on those of his colleagues who do. That attitude stands in the great tradition of open, international science. It also assures that his work, however it may be twisted by others, at least cannot be twisted to the advantage of a single nation's exclusivity. And that is no little accomplishment.

Michael Crichton, MD, is the author of "The Andromeda Strain." This article is from The New York Times special feature section.

He'll Follow Orders

He will do what he is asked to do, he says: Get out, because home holds no terrors for him, or go on, that is what the President wants him to do. It is interesting that he doesn't appeal primarily to the Republican party, where he has a stronger and more loyal conservative constituency than anybody else, including the President himself.

Whatever the President decides about a running-mate next year, the Vice-President is not going to appeal to this conservative element in the party, which is startled by the President's new welfare, new economic, and new Chinese and Soviet policies.

It would be very easy to do so. He obviously has his doubts about the wisdom of the President's pragmatic move to the left. He is much more ideological than his chief, but he is clearly not going to lead any charge against the President's policies, no matter what he thinks privately about

them. He will do what he is asked to do, he says: Get out, because home holds no terrors for him, or go on, that is what the President wants him to do. It is interesting that he doesn't appeal primarily to the Republican party, where he has a stronger and more loyal conservative constituency than anybody else, including the President himself.

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Letters

India and Pakistan

Mrs. Indira Gandhi couldn't have been more correct in her recent statement that she made at the Institute of International Relations in Brussels, wherein she is reported to have said, "Because the people of West Pakistan voted democratically they are being persecuted." Being an East Bengali myself and having had the privilege of knowing the policy objectives of the military junta of Pakistan from close quarters I fully agree with the Indian prime minister in her evaluation of the Bangla Desh crisis. Mujib, the undisputed leader of Bangla Desh, having secured 167 out of 169 seats in the National Assembly election, demanded only "increased autonomy," which would have permitted the Bengalis some voice in the councils of state, but it was rather too much for the military-bureaucratic combine of West Pakistan to put up with. Theater of the murderous mistake was made in letting loose the army on the people of Bengal; the rest is all too familiar a story to be repeated.

To speculate whether or not India would provoke armed conflict with Pakistan is, to say the least, begging the question. India deserves all the praise for the restraint shown by her. It is unthinkable that in today's world any other country would have tolerated an influx of over one million refugees into her territory, let alone ten million, without going to a conflict.

W. RAHMAN, Bern.

Thieu's Inaugural

Nguyen Van Thieu has been inaugurated as president of South Vietnam for the next four years. Although his "shogun" election of Oct. 3 has been universally branded as what it was, i.e., the

reproduction by and for the United States of its puppet president—the 1967 elections having already been recognized as fraudulent—it is to be feared that the White House, the State Department, the Pentagon, and the industrialists who stand to benefit by Thieu's continued presidency, took great satisfaction from the event.

Let there however be no misunderstanding. South Vietnam's position, which has the firm support of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the North, has never been so widespread, so well organized, or so determined. Today it includes the close cooperation of over 30 cultural and political organizations, plus a common front of the four principal religious groups: Buddhist, Catholic, Cto Dal and Hoa-Hao, the important labor-union and student organizations, to which must be added over 10 million inhabitants of the PRO-administered areas and, of course, the terrorized silent majority that dares not yet show its colors. Thieu's support, meanwhile, is limited to his own police, the U.S.-controlled South Vietnamese Army (ARVN), and a certain number of his civil administrators.

Time, which only a short while ago seemed interminable, is accelerating, not to say ruining out. The FRG enjoys the diplomatic recognition of 28 governments. When the moment of truth comes, this fact could present embarrassing complications. "When will they ever learn?" (TEN SIGNATURES).

UN 'Frankenstein'?

In my humble opinion, by the decision of Communist China to the United Nations and the election of Nationalist China therefrom, a Frankenstein monster has been created which in time will destroy this organization.

R. G. F. TOMS, Plumstead, South Africa.

The Spiro Show

We note with interest the statements made by Mr. Agnew the Greek regime, statements which are contrary not only to public opinion which Mr. Agnew has deliberately flouted for the past nearly three years, but contrary to the opinion expressed by the President and our lawmakers.

Policy has been set during the Nixon administration by a variety of people, starting with Mrs. Mitchell and now continuing with Mr. Agnew. If American foreign policy can be set by the underlings, why do we elect a President and pay him a high salary? Let's elect a bunch of underlings, pay them on a (moderate) yearly retainer, tell the world not to take the ranting and raving of these people seriously, as they do not represent the voice of the United States, and abolish the post of President, whose opinions are clearly contrary to those voiced by his subordinates. Not only would this establish a revolutionary change in our governmental structure, but it would save money to boot.

ERIC A. HARRIS, Gorham-Thames, England.

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ERIC A. HARRIS, Gorham-Thames, England.

McCloskey Leaves No Whistle Unstopped

By David S. Bro

CONCORD, N.H.—New Hampshire says, is Nixon or the Republicans who own the party here; President says he is in a strong position to win the year's first primary here next.

That may well prove true yet there is a certain cast to the campaign for the challenge of Paul M. (Pete) McCloskey, Calif., is waging, and a su—not wholly explicable—effort is going to prove cant.

The young congressman, media man, is a Republican second hand. He is held by a very weekend, and can't move from Friday in until Monday afternoon, yet goes back to his job in flight.

His organization has been in getting off the ground. But the candidate himself is compensating for this by the Republican voters in homes and letting them know there is an alternative to Nixon. By the end of the before the heavy campaign gets—McCloskey will have more than 100 "coffees" and ed face to face to perhaps over the next week the Republican citizens of the state.

The Soft Sell

The number in itself is no impressive, but what about these informal meetings, is Clouskey falls in a low, flat, versational tone, rarely raised voice, never striving for oral effect.

He recites the instances of capitol, concealment, when senators and plain lying he encountered since coming to Congress. He centers on the war: was a member of Congress for years before I learned we were fighting a massive, undeclared in Laos, I was supposed to be voting on the funds and I could get the most basic information needed from my own govt. report.

But he also includes extracts from a dozen other areas—the administration's suppression of report critical of the copper transport plane; its contradiction of its own civil rights; persistent effort up to last 18 to gloss over the facts of a home life; its continuing attempt to subvert the integrity of Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

As McCloskey talks, it becomes clear that he is asking the public voters of New Hampshire to make as harsh a judgment their President as the Democrats voters of the state, prodded Eugene J. McCarthy, made Lyndon Johnson in 1968.

It seems implausible they would do so. More likely, it would be they will reject McCloskey's accusation of lying in his past just as New Hampshire Republicans four years ago turned deaf ears to George Romney's charges of a "brainwashing" on him by U.S. allies in Viet Nam.

But the obvious prediction is to be erroneous in this case. At least three interviewed at a recent McCloskey coffee here, none of them previously acquainted with the congressman said they agreed with his indictment of the administration honesty.

To add way, Mr. Nixon is playing into McCloskey's hands by his sudden, sharp reversals. The impression is being around that this President will prefer only as well as circumstances—or political pressure—force him to perform.

When the dissent from his own policies reached deen volume, Mr. Nixon "rose up principles" and imposed constraints. What his original lack of Supreme Court choices were nounced even by conservative lawyers, he sudden, managed find other, better men.

McCloskey has an advantage which McCarthy also poses but Romney lacked, which is to make it easier for New Hampshire voters to vote for him. His own ambition is equid enough that it is easy to rail at a warning message to Mr. McCloskey vote simply to shape up.

"I don't really want to be President," McCloskey told a group last week. "The only reason I'm doing this is to try to get the guy [Mr. Nixon] honest. Whether I get nominated, the dependent judgment of the people of this state can make the President be honest."

The polls say it's a long shot but McCloskey has the message across—and he continues to provide examples, the need for outside pressure then the McCloskey-Nixon race. New Hampshire may yet prove rather interesting.

التاريخ

VIENNA

A Visit to Freud's Apartment

By Edith Schloss

VIENNA (UPI)—It is a middle-class apartment house in a middle-class section of Vienna. In the stone hallway are four successive doorways and a sign: "Wipe your feet." Across from it is an elaborate list of 22 rules for the inhabitants: "The beating of rugs is allowed between 8 and 12 in the morning only"; "It is forbidden to wash laundry in the bathtub"; "Animals can only be kept with special permission from the superintendent." And so on. Through the staircase window on the way to the second floor, you look into the courtyard: a pseudo-baroque niche, an abandoned bicycle, scattered fall leaves. And then, an ordinary varnished door to an ordinary Viennese apartment. The small letters say: "Prof. Dr. Freud 3-4."

chester, Mass., which gave Freud an honorary doctorate on Sept. 10, 1909. "Look, Worcester, Mass.!" exclaim an American couple who burst just come in. "You don't know how many times a day I hear that," the guide says mildly. He goes on to explain that few people actually had to wait in the waiting room because Freud began taking patients only by appointment early in his career. But it was here that the famous Wednesday evening society used to meet. Some of the Freud family furniture is once again in its place in the waiting room. The rest of it is in London, where it will probably remain. In 1938, when Freud, a Jew by birth, finally agreed to leave Vienna, the Austrian authorities sent his possessions on to London, in exchange for *Devisen* (foreign currency).

A Library

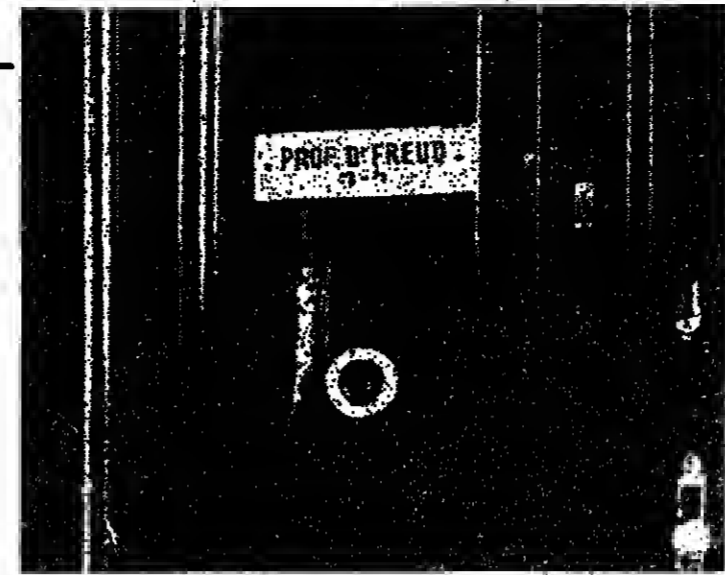
Freud's daughter, Dr. Anna Freud, sent part of the furniture back to Vienna for the museum. As of now, only the waiting room, the consultation room and the study in the five-room apartment where Freud lived and worked for half a century, are open to the public. The rest will eventually be a library.

The windows in the study, like those in the waiting room, look down on the quiet yard with an ever, northern light. Mural-size photographs show how the study

and the consultation room looked in their own time when they were crammed with books, personal objects, Victorian furniture and a collection of Egyptian sculpture. Today, the murals, other documents and first editions of Freud's writings are lined along the walls or displayed in showcases.

These are the visible traces of a rich and extraordinary life. Among the early photos is one of a drawing of the Freud house in Moravia where Freud was born. Another is of his circumcision certificate with writing in Hebrew by Freud's father Jakob. Then there is a remarkable painting by an unknown artist of Freud at 12 with his brother and their five sisters. (The same sisters, a tribe of jolly, bird-eyed, plump, middle-aged ladies crowd around their mother, in another photograph taken on her 90th birthday in 1935).

Here, too, is Freud, at 30, calling himself Sigmund for the last time, the first dissertation (1877) "On the structure . . . of the testicles" of the son and the second, soon after, "On the origin of the posterior nerve roots in the spinal marrow of the Ammonoetes." Then, Martha Bernays at the time they became engaged, later Freud among his colleagues at Worcester, still friendly with Jung. And there is an announcement to the imperial police declaring the foundation of the Psychoanalytical Association of



The door to Freud's apartment in Vienna.

Vienna. Next to the picture of Freud as the father of two volunteer soldier sons in uniform, 1916, is the treatise "Notes on War and Death."

Then, Freud in the mountains, fishing, boarding a plane in 1930, at his desk. He did not mind posing; in fact, you can see he liked it.

The face changes: proud, amused, wise, benign, meditative, severe, bitter. Freud with his chow Jofi, Freud with his little grandsons—the unlikely death of one was such a blow.

A Swastika

Princess Bonaparte, the psychoanalyst and friend who did all she could to prevent Freud from becoming a martyr, is there

in a photograph too. "When so many must die, why not I?" he asked. But using all her international connections, she protected him and made him leave Austria. Finally, there is a photo of the apartment house at 19 Berggasse, flying the swastika—and another of Freud arriving in Paris, then in London in 1938. And the last picture shows Martha and Sigmund Freud in their garden in London before his death in 1939.

The stark black and white photos, only glimpses, give a moving account of the life of the man whose mind, one of the most influential of this century, was active within these walls and shone out into the world.

On the way out of his apartment, your eye may fall on a coat rack by the door. There is an ivory-handled walking stick and a velvet hat hanging from a hook. The hat is soft, worn, a little shapeless, of an indistinct grayish-green color. The silk band around it is stained by rain. A ring under the handle of the cane bears the initials "S. F."

Sigmund Freud Memorial, 19 Berggasse, Vienna 9. Open Tuesday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

NEW DELHI

Danny Kaye and Asia

By Naomi Barry

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (UPI)—"If I'm there, they'll look." Simple as that, Danny Kaye has been racing through Asia, followed by a UNICEF camera crew, filming "Reassignment Children." Since the first "Assignment Children" film, the standards of life in Asia have gone up. But still, according to UNICEF, 25 percent of the children born will not live out of their first year. Another 15 percent die from malnutrition and sickness before they are 15.

"Sure," Kaye said, "I could clown and sing and dance and amuse the kids and people would say, 'Isn't that nice, isn't that rosy toey.' No, I want them to see the little bodies covered with sores, starving to death."

"They can read about it, take 'Kick Shocks!' and forget about the whole thing."

"But when you look at a film and recognize someone you know, it is much broader. There is an immediate sense of identification. With me in it, they feel as if they were in the middle of it too. They won't forget. All I am doing is bringing other people into what is happening."

First "Assignment" Seventeen years ago, Kaye made a film for UNICEF entitled "Assignment Children." It is said that it has been shown more than any film ever produced. It is still being shown.

"No, it is not out of date," Kaye said. "A car in the background may look old-fashioned, but suffering does not go out of style."

Tomorrow, his Asian trip at an end, Danny Kaye will be in Paris. There he will participate in making a UNICEF film to be telecast in France at the end of the year. In the United States, on Thanksgiving night, he will do a talk show with Dick Cavett on ABC, with film clips from his Asian trip. The edited 30-minute UNICEF film will be ready next spring for telecasting all over the world.

For the past 17 days, the tall,

lanky actor who still looks like the youthful Hans Christian Andersen, has been in Manila, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Singapore, Bangkok, Calcutta and New Delhi. Since the first "Assignment Children" film, the standards of life in Asia have gone up. But still, according to UNICEF, 25 percent of the children born will not live out of their first year. Another 15 percent die from malnutrition and sickness before they are 15.

Only 25 percent of the survivors will ever have a fourth-grade education. UNICEF's concern is to help these survivors. Kaye is contributing his talent to help tell the story of Asia in a developing world.

The schedule has been grueling: travel, filming, press conferences. Kaye has the reputation of being difficult, moody, temperamental. I followed him through a 15-hour day in New Delhi and never saw him lose his cool.

He has a true gift for communication. His mimicry is uncanny. For fun, he talked to Indians in the living Anglo-Indian accent. They laughed. He switched accents as you press a button: Japanese-English, Yiddish-English.

A beautiful Hindu girl passed by in a horse-drawn carriage. He raised the straw sombrero that had been given him in the Philippines. She smiled back. In the crowded slum where the Sikh procession for their annual procession, he was pushed and maulled by the mob. Instead of complaining, he escaped to the relative safety of the sidewalk and watched with interest a sidewalk vendor who was deep-frying poor. He delighted the cooks in kitchens of the Ashoka Hotel by peering into their tandoori ovens and asking pertinent questions. Cooking is his passion.

Everywhere the older people recognized him. The children did



Danny Kaye

not know who he was but happily at his improvised dykook. A woman in a sari introduced to him. A camera man took off a festive garland of marigolds and hung it on her neck. She gave it to him. "Why did you do that?" "You are a very important person."

He put it around her again. "Everybody is a 'tant person.'" Then he put it on his arm.

At a press conference, Indian reporters attacked him all the issues of the day. "Forget it. Before I made a deal with the Sikh apartment. You don't shoot films and I won't make speeches."

He then launched into a full of sound and fury ranting nothing. A Southern Sikh cutting off foreign aid.

Fade out. New slide. Secret Life of Danny Kaye. Is a great surgeon. "I am going to rush to the hospital to perform a coronary bypass. I do a bypass of the left descending artery into the circumflex."

"Would you like to become a citizen of India?" "No, I am already a citizen. I want to be. A citizen of the world and humanity. Don't you get me a hotel mat

Martini & Rossi. Taste it like it is. This is the extra dry vermouth that's good enough to drink just by itself. It has a taste you ought to taste. So try it straight, with some ice. You'll like it like it is.



Britons Put Wine on a Worldwide Map

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (UPI)—With the flavor of the grape in their enterprise, a team of moderately bibulous Britons has finally put wine on the map.

"The World Atlas of Wine," a richly illustrated gazetteer that does almost as much for wine as wine has done for its authors, has now emerged from the printers. Detailed maps give the location of vineyards and wine regions, even of individual chateaux.

Harold Fullard, chief cartographer of the atlas, drafted a proposal for the work about 15 years ago, but it withered on the vine until wine books began flowing from the presses like water. As that critical juncture of scholarship, Mitchell Beazley Ltd., a British publisher who had earned a fortune with an atlas of the moon, decided to map terrestrial cultures.

The publisher signed Hugh Johnson to write and organize the book—and off the author

went, squeezing grapes, sniffing corks, tasting wines and putting everything down on paper.

The Scale Wine is unique among the gifts of the field in its dependence on the blessings of providence, so Mr. Johnson gathered a multitude of maps for cartographers to work from—and made decisions on scale. "You don't do 2 1/2 inches to the mile unless it's an excellent region," he explained.

He reserved the largest scale for Burgundy's Côte d'Or, for numerous Bordeaux areas and for several stretches of Germany. "New Zealand has the smallest scale," he said in an interview here. "It's not bad wine, but it's not good either."

A team of cartographers at Pairey Surveys Ltd., in Maidenhead, England—men who hadn't tasted wine before, but who were ready for the supreme sacrifice—set to work. Mr. Johnson added a wealth of text and tables and illustrations—views of chateaux and labels and vines in bloom.

The deal with each problem as it came to the surface. West Germany was about to have a shakeup of its wine laws, cutting down the number of vineyard

names from about 50,000 to 5,000. Atlas maps reflect the reform, bringing the new France Aix en Provence to anyone with the 1968-69 that the United States outlet, Simon & Schuster, is charging for the volume (\$25 after March 1, Nixon economics permitting).

Though he was the product of a very poor wine year (1933), Mr. Johnson was just the one to spread the word.

At the university, Mr. Johnson shared rooms with the cellarer of the Cambridge University Wine & Food Society—and one glass led to another. Soon he was writing wine columns for magazines and newspapers, and serving a food and wine magazine.

"Nowadays I drink a bottle a day, and my liver hasn't suffered at all," he said. "I think the French defend their livers with wine against all the *charcuterie*—pâtés, ham, salamis."

"I'm convinced that wine urges the stomach to digest the food, and helps psychologically by inducing the victim to relax. It also helps old people who don't have a good enough appetite to eat enough to satisfy their dietary needs."

Mr. Johnson distinguishes firmly between New York and

California wines. "There's a New York taste which those accustomed to European-type wines like," he insisted. "In California there are extraordinary knowledgeable people spending more energy and devotion on improvement of the wine than anywhere else in the world. It were a French winemaker, I'd seriously worried."

"California wine of a certain standard is cheaper here than French *vin ordinaire* in a well as white. Your ordinary basic wine might cost a little more than your ordinary French wine, but it's infinitely superior."

"At the moment," he went on, "consumption of wine in America is almost zero, but it's very malleable. The wine will become a drink here. People will enjoy life more, they'll eat meals, and they'll be freer the ailments that presently afflict them."

To hasten this millennium, Johnson indicates in the atlas not only what places read should look for, but how to describe what they find there. "They can crib these descriptions or make their own," said, "but they have to use analogies to render the memorable. To enjoy wine, I have to indulge in a bit of jargon—but not too much. A body would use a word like 'petuous' except among friends."

With his own friends, he enjoys comparing wines to wit and musicians. "There are what call to mind John F. Sousa and Glenn Miller, old that suggest Chamber or Hemm way," he said. "I'm still looking for the wine that whispers Elton Rothe."

PIAGET LATEST WATCH THE QUARTZ ONE EXPORT PRICES JEAN ÉTÉ Jeweller-Watchmaker 70, fg St-Honoré - PARIS Anj. 12.33

fashion galore on 4 floors! chez Réty Mountains of pull-overs in the basement! Herds of bags and leather goods on street floor! Myriads of ready-to-wear clothes on 2nd! and flocks of furs on 3rd! 54, rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 265.65.90

TRIBUNE TRAVEL GUIDE HOTELS—RESTAURANTS & NIGHTCLUBS—SHOPS & SERVICES. Table with multiple columns listing travel information for various countries including France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Portugal, and others.

April 1971

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

French Are First to Order Airbus

Air France, the state-owned airline, has become the first company to place firm orders for the European Airbus...

U.S. Auto Production Rises

U.S. automakers kept new cars rolling off the assembly lines in October at a pace more than double that set for the same month in 1970...

Chrysler and American Motors produced 787,612 autos. So far this year, GM production is up 55 percent from a year ago...

Rothschild-Credit Privé Merger Set

The boards of Banque Rothschild and Credit Privé have agreed to merge the two banks...

GM Silent on Korean Venture

General Motors officials refuse to confirm or deny reports from Seoul that GM had agreed with Shinjin Motor to jointly produce autos in South Korea...

Shipping Lines Hard Hit

Aid-Bill Cut a Woe to U.S. Businessmen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—Many businessmen are as anxious as overseas recipients to see the bill's final form...

U.S. Nears Steel Accord With Japan, But Not Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The United States is close to reaching agreement with Japan but not with Western Europe on renewal of the voluntary arrangements restricting steel imports...

Small U.K. Firms Will Get Special Government Help

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Small firms in Britain will have their own minister to watch over their special interests, the government said today...

Company Reports

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue (Millions), Profits (Millions), and Per Share (Diluted). Includes companies like Columbia Gas System, Schlumberger, and Sevin Mfg.

Goods Orders In U.S. Fall 2% in Month

Third-Quarter Change Found Almost Zero

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—New factory orders fell 2 percent in September to a seasonally adjusted \$56.9 billion from \$58.1 billion in August...

Key Eurobond Rate Slides

PARIS, Nov. 3 (IFT).—Interest rates moved a notch lower on the Eurobond market today as the trend-setting terms of the Esso Petroleum funding began to take final form...

N.Y. Stock Rally Sends Dow Up 14.6

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).

NEW YORK Stock Exchange prices rocketed higher today in a sudden burst of optimism as the market posted its best recovery since the record-shattering Nixon rally on Aug. 18...

Some of today's glamour gainers, partially helped by short-covering activity, included: Bausch & Lomb, up 4 7/8 to 158 1/2...

Volume rose to 14.59 million shares from yesterday's 13.33 million. But it still ran below the 10-month average of 15.41 million shares for 1971.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, starting out with a brisk upswing and growing stronger as the day wore on, boomed 14.60 to finish at 842.58.

Only two days earlier, in one of its Blue Monday performances, the market topped 1314 to 232.85—its poorest closing level of this year.

Essentially, today's turnaround was regarded as a technical rally that finally erupted after a long and harrowing slide in stock prices. One month ago, the Dow Industrials stood at 895.96 and, prior to today, only three feeble gains were seen in a string of 15 trading days.

The prolonged downturn created a sort of vacuum effect that made a technical rally virtually inevitable. The main questions were when, how big and what duration?

Thus, only time will tell whether today's recovery is the start of a sustained upturn or whether it represents one phase of a testing period for stock prices.

In the celebrated rally of Aug. 18, the Dow exploded with an unprecedented advance of 32.93 points in its first reaction to President Nixon's sweeping new economic policy.

One of the contributing factors to the strength of today's market. But the genesis of the upturn existed elsewhere in an amalgam of influences. To begin with, stocks had found a somewhat firmer footing after the sharp drop in the opening hour yesterday, although the Dow Industrials showed a net gain of only 2.12 for that session. However, it provided the initial spark for what would blossom into a strong technical rally.

American Stock Exchange prices gained: 627 issues advancing, 238 declining and the exchange index adding 20 to 24.60.

United States Trust Co., one of the nation's largest trust institutions with close to \$10 billion in assets under management, has decided to step up its purchases of common stocks.

In a statement distributed to its portfolio managers, as well as to a number of other banks that buy its investment advisory service, the company's investment policy committee said that "with the recent weakness in the stock market, many of the stocks which we favor again look attractive on a relative basis, and, therefore, we believe a more constructive attitude is warranted."

Under present conditions in the financial markets, the statement asserted, "we believe that common stocks are more attractive than bonds on a total return basis." The total return on a stock is the combination of its dividend yield as well as expected capital gains.

"In view of our expectations for economic expansion in 1972 and 1973," the statement continued, "we think that we are closer to the lower end than the higher end of the range of likely high-grade corporate bond yields over the next year or two."

Since bond prices move inversely to bond yields, an expectation that yields are not likely to go much lower translates into a belief that bond prices are currently near their peak.

Stocks a Good Buy Now, Large U.S. Bank Says

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Alleging Monopolistic Practices Memorex Official Asks Breakup of IBM

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (IFT).—A government commission to study, among other things, "creating multiple corporate entities within IBM's present gigantic corporate structures," was proposed today by an official of a competing firm.

D. J. Guzy, executive vice-president of Memorex Corp., said the commission should be empowered to assist the Justice Department in pursuit of its 1969 anti-trust suit against IBM.

He told a press conference that in addition to studying the possible breakup of IBM, the commission should "study and recommend limitations" on marketing practices and product development activities which now "undergird IBM's monopoly and thwart development of competition."

Mr. Guzy also suggested that the commission should examine "possibilities for restricting the use of IBM's most anti-competitive weapon, the leveraging of its immense capital surpluses."

Although he had said he was appearing in his own behalf, and not to express Memorex policy or its commercial interests, Memorex president Laurence Spitters also appeared at the news conference, answered questions and supported Mr. Guzy's views.

Mr. Guzy again blamed IBM for the decisions in the past year by General Electric and RCA to leave the computer industry.

Mr. Guzy also said he was "dissatisfied" with the progress of the Justice Department's suit, filed against IBM nearly three years ago.

He said IBM was using its immense resources to out-man the Justice Department in pre-trial activity.

Memorex is itself involved in litigation over product trade secrets with IBM, and has accused IBM of monopolistic practices.

IBM later issued a statement saying "we believe there is no substance" to Mr. Guzy's charges.

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Consumer Debt Rises At Record Rate in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—Consumer debt in September rose \$999 million from August and was the largest increase on record, exceeding the previous high of \$274 million in October 1968.

In reporting the figures today, the Federal Reserve said the rise was primarily concentrated in the auto sector.

Overall, the expansion was due to moderate increases in the extension of installment debt and slight contraction in repayments. Non-installment debt continued to expand at the same rate as in August, when increases were shown in all major categories.

WHO'S AFRAID OF The Wolf Corporation?

A public company incorporated in 1961, The Wolf Corporation had more than \$28,000,000 worth of construction under way as of October 1, 1971.

— already has another \$50,000,000 lined up for 1972;

— is co-developer of a 1,500-acre "total living" community near Melbourne, Australia;

— has proprietary interest in over 160 producing oil wells in the United States.

Euro Corporate Services will be happy to send you its Special Report (No. 7103) which tells the whole story. For your free copy, simply return this coupon to us today.

Euro Corporate Services S. A. Rue de Louvain, 5, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Please send Special Report No. 7103 to:

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My language preference is: English Italian German.

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The information set forth above is historical and is not necessarily indicative of future results. The results indicated by this comparison should be weighed in the light of the special investment techniques and objectives and unique type of investments of the Fund during the period covered, as set forth hereunder.

Due consideration should also be given to the fact that the securities comprising the indices cited are listed securities of major U.S. companies selected for statistical purposes, whereas the portfolio securities of the Fund in the implementation of its investment objectives consist of capital appreciation by using the techniques of investment in hedged positions, writings and arbitrage-related securities, therefore allowing the Fund to invest only in securities which permit the proper use of these special techniques.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the results of the Fund and the indices cited are not entirely comparable. A material difference between the subjects of comparison is that the indices chosen do not take into consideration dividends and interest earned as the securities selected, whereas dividends and interest earned on the portfolio securities of the Fund are capitalized, therefore increasing the net asset value per share of the fund.

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U.S. Nears Steel Accord With Japan, But Not Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The United States is close to reaching agreement with Japan but not with Western Europe on renewal of the voluntary arrangements restricting steel imports...

Small U.K. Firms Will Get Special Government Help

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Small firms in Britain will have their own minister to watch over their special interests, the government said today...

Company Reports

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue (Millions), Profits (Millions), and Per Share (Diluted). Includes companies like Columbia Gas System, Schlumberger, and Sevin Mfg.

One Dollar—

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Table with columns for Currency, Today, and Previous. Includes rates for Sterling, Belgian franc, Deutsche mark, Free Fr., and Swiss franc.

Company Reports

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French Show Softening on Money Crisis

S. Seen Studying Rercharge Cut to 5%

PARIS, Nov. 3 (NYT).—French officials are privately indicating a softening of their stand in the monetary crisis.

This could be a major break if other nations are ready to move in the same direction.

U.S. officials are known to be considering a gesture that would amount to a 10 percent import surcharge. The French have said privately that they may be prepared to help finance a small contribution to help ease the U.S. balance of payments.

This is immensely important, not so much because of what it can offer in terms of trade, but more because of the influence France on the attitude of other countries.

Should the French give nothing, others would give less, or perhaps nothing at all, making it practically impossible to meet U.S. conditions for removal of the surcharge.

Spurred by Stamp Fear

The specter of Europe and the world drifting into depression is in plummeting world stock market prices, and the beginning of the dreaded spread of layoffs.

Europe—a p.p.p.a.s. to have lightened some officials into arching harder for compromises.

It is in the subtle distinctions and clarifications and the type of questions now being posed here hints of movement can be seen.

An American official asked a journalist recently: "What would the European reaction be if the surcharge were cut to 5 percent?"

His sort of question would not have been asked a month or two ago.

In fact, officials from Paris, Bonn, Luxembourg and Rome, responding to the question, said there was no doubt in their minds that such a gesture would go a long way toward resolving the crisis.

In the currency changes made so far this year, the United States has already gained an overall eight-point trading advantage of about 5 percent. Cutting the surcharge would be interpreted as token of good faith.

In Paris, certain clarifications of French policy assume great significance.

Franc Cooperation

On Aug. 18, the government published a communiqué which said that the parity of the franc will be maintained at 160 milligrams of gold. Nowhere in this document does it mention the relationship of the franc with the dollar.

In private conversations, officials now point to this as an indication that the franc will not necessarily follow the dollar if the dollar is devalued. It is further suggested that the franc can accept a dollar devaluation of 5 percent. Beyond that, it is said, the franc would have to move, and it would.

All of this is conditioned on concessions by others. The United States would devalue the dollar to remove its surcharge. There would have to be a satisfactory relationship between the franc and the deutsche mark.

The clarification could mean the French are prepared to give the dollar a small advantage.

Hong Kong Firms Find Macao 'Textile Haven'

HONG KONG, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—Hong Kong manufacturers are hoping to evade U.S. textile quota restrictions by moving part of their operations to Macao, Portuguese colony 40 miles from here.

Macao is not bound by any textile import restrictions to the United States.

One Hong Kong manufacturer said he and at least a dozen others have established or are establishing textile factories in Macao.

However, an economic officer in the U.S. Consulate said the United States will negotiate restrictions on imports of textiles from Macao if they increased too much, too fast, or harmed the U.S. textile industry.

Audi Trading Halted

FRANKFURT, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The Frankfurt Stock Exchange today suspended share quotations of the auto firm Audi-NSU pending a statement from Volkswagen, which holds more than 75 percent of Audi-NSU. Earlier this year, VW tried to gain complete control of Audi in a bid now being challenged in the courts.

Stock Split Proposed

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Scovill Manufacturing Co. directors today proposed a 1-for-1 stock split. Stockholders will vote on the move at a special Dec. 22 meeting.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Main table containing stock market data for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and volume. The table is organized into multiple columns and rows, with some sections labeled with letters like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Continued on next page

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Table of soybean meal prices.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Table of live beef cattle prices.

LIVE HOGS

Table of live hog prices.

SNELL EGGS

Table of snell egg prices.

SOYBEAN OIL

Table of soybean oil prices.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Table of New York futures prices for various commodities.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Table of Chicago futures prices for various commodities.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices.

CORN

Table of corn prices.

SOYBEANS

Table of soybean prices.

SHARE MANAGEMENT

Table of share management data.

MARKET SUMMARY

Table of market summary data.

DOV AVERAGES

Table of dov averages data.

STANDARD & POOR'S

Table of Standard & Poor's data.

ODD-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of odd-lot trading data.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Continues today in New York...

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of international funds data.

Advertisement for OIL STATISTICS CO. INC. with text: 'HOW TO BENEFIT FROM A PLANNED INVESTMENT PROGRAM IN OIL STOCKS'.

Advertisement for Security Pacific Bank with text: 'The first 100 years' and 'Bank has one of the two largest branch systems in the USA'.

Table of international stock market data.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock names, prices, and changes. Includes sections for 'Market Closed', 'European Markets', 'Mutual Funds', 'Toronto Stocks', and 'Montreal Stocks'.

Advertisement for Jack Daniel's whiskey. Features the text 'Just for the man in your life...' and 'INTERNATIONAL APPEAL IS one reason Jack Daniel's is uniquely different from other American whiskeys.' Includes an image of a bottle and the 'BY DROP' logo.

Advertisement for 'CHARCOAL MELLOWED DROP BY DROP'. Includes a bottle image and text: 'Even in Scotland, drinkers find our product uncommonly smooth. And you'll be equally pleased, we believe, the first time you try it.' Also includes 'German Surplus Rises' and 'Our clients are prepared to borrow'.

Advertisement for 'DOLLARS 10,000,000'. Text: 'Our clients are prepared to borrow for up to five years, with repayment supported by a bank or major insurance company guarantee. Interest payable 10% PER ANNUM.' Includes 'Convertible Bonds' and 'Bonds' sections.

Advertisement for 'International Telephone Inc.' with a large graphic of a telephone handset.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page', 'S', 'R', 'P', 'U', and 'V'.

European Stock Markets table with columns for location, date, and various market indicators.

Foreign Stock Indexes table for 1971, listing various international indices and their values.

Eurodollars table showing exchange rates and market data for various currencies.

Table with columns for bank names and financial data, possibly related to international banking.

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

EDP Systems Consultant advertisement. Text: 'To join, and eventually lead, the small high-powered internal consulting group of a major international business organization...'

CEGOS EXPORTATION advertisement. Text: 'Aide les entreprises à concevoir et mettre en œuvre leur plan de développement international...'

Leslie Coulthard Management advertisement. Text: 'Specialized in Realty building construction with new techniques seeks a GENERAL MANAGER...'

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT advertisement. Text: 'Digital Equipment Corporation, one of the world's largest manufacturers of scientific and industrial computer systems...'

SWISS BANKER advertisement. Text: '47, extensive executive experience with large Swiss and international banks seeks challenging position...'

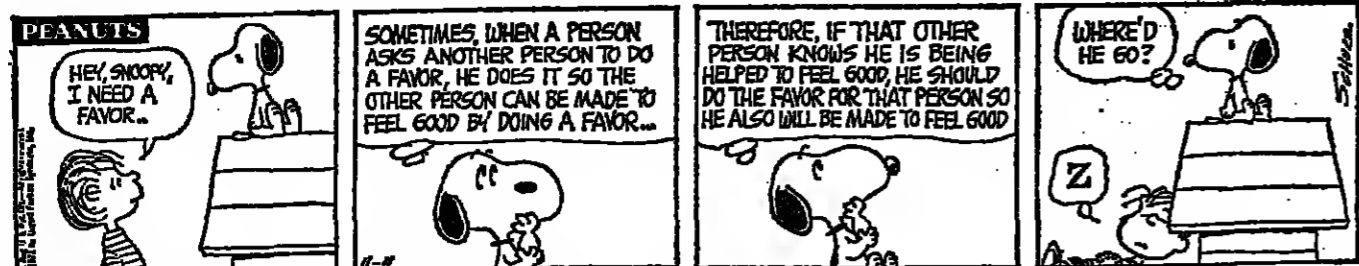
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT advertisement. Text: 'Continued growth has created a position for a man to be responsible for all personnel activity...'

RJR advertisement. Text: 'ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS. We are the European Headquarters, located in Geneva...'

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT advertisement. Text: 'Regional organization serving 77 countries from Paris base seeks...'

OFFICE METHODS ANALYST advertisement. Text: 'With experience in developing and installing systems using electronic filing machines...'

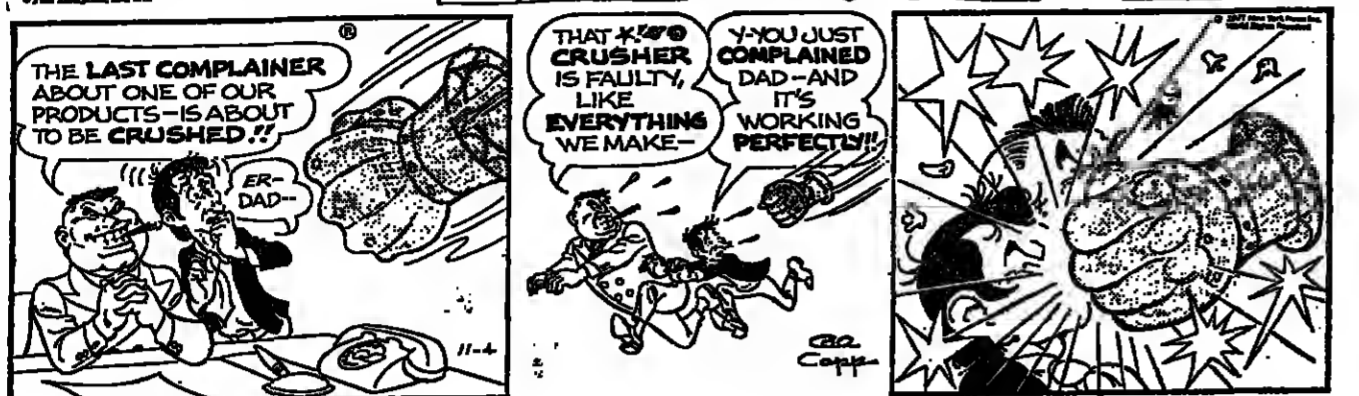
PEANUTS



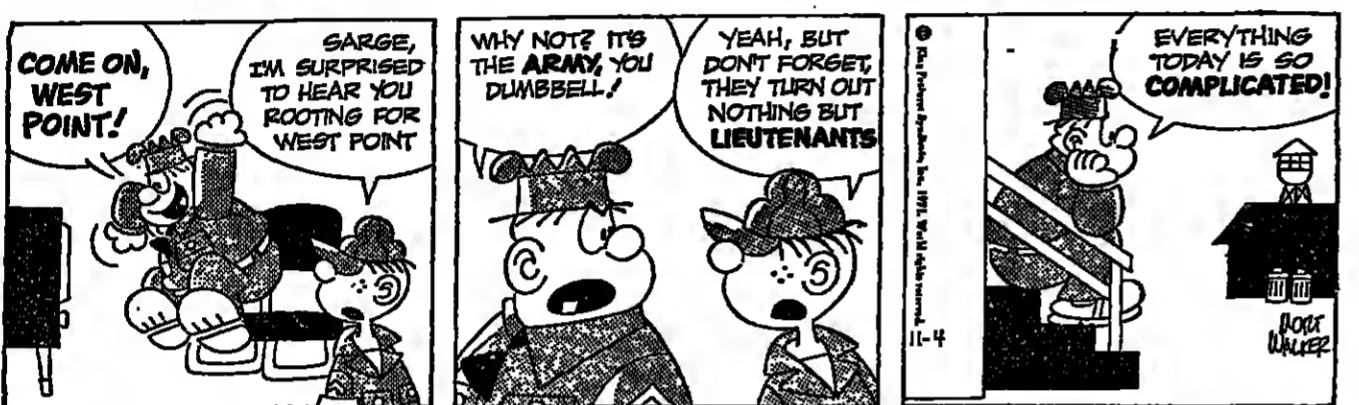
B.C.



DILLABNER



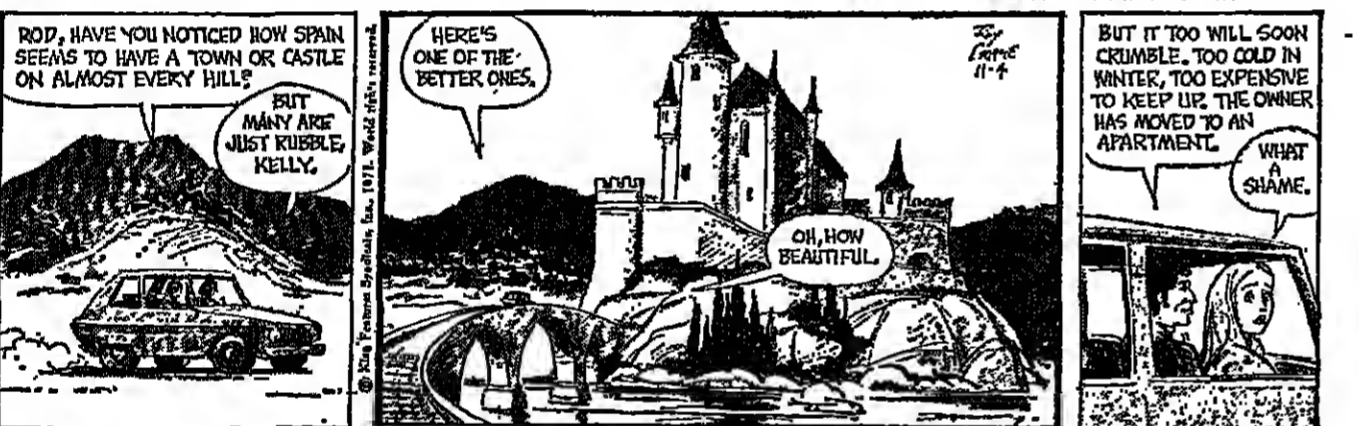
BEEBLEBAILEY



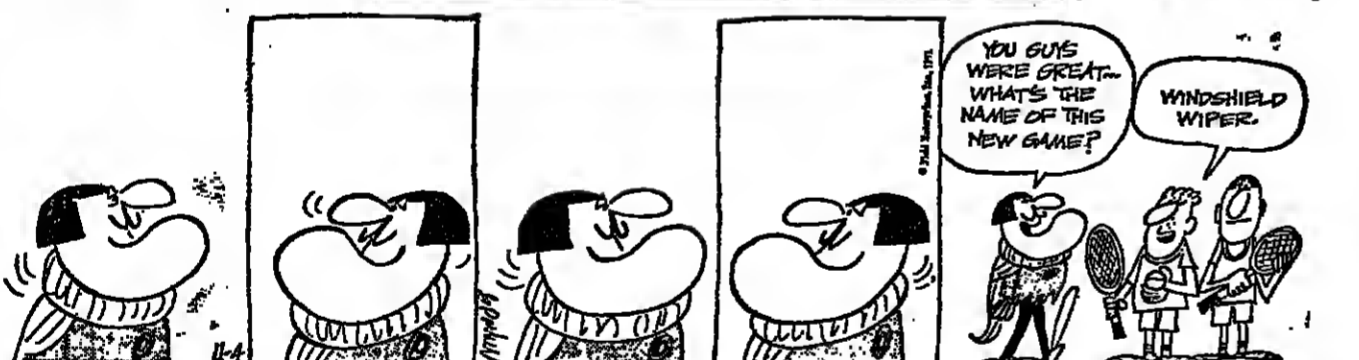
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An unusual deceptive play on the diagramed deal enabled South to bring home a vulnerable game.

The declarer, therefore, made a daring play. He won the opening lead in dummy with the heart ace, and led the diamond jack.

North (D): KQJ4, A53, J74, A106

West: 10872, 6, O63, 85432

East: 98, J10882, AK92, K7

South: A53, KQ74, 1085, QJ9

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 1 1 1 2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass West led heart six.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues and solutions.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word puzzle with grid and clues.

BOOKS

SEXUALITY AND HOMOSEXUALITY: A New View

By Arno Karlen. Norton. 666 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Quite frankly, ever since it was published last month, I had been avoiding Arno Karlen's "Sexuality and Homosexuality: A New View."

Well, so much for judging books by their covers and authors by their reputations. "Sexuality and Homosexuality" may not be quite what its dust-jacket claims for it—a subject so close to the "secret" of what makes people tick will probably never be definitively explained.

The result of his approach, combined with the five years of extremely hard work that he put into the project, is an authoritative work that is really much more than a study of homosexuality. In a single volume, Karlen has managed to serve up a detailed survey of Western civilization's attitudes toward sexual deviation from ancient Greece to the present.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues and solutions.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left.

Seaver Is Second to Cubs' Pitcher

Jenkins Wins NL Cy Young Award

YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Tom Seaver of the Chicago Cubs...

In the three previous seasons, he had won a total of only 16 games...

"I had a lot more runs scored for me this season but I still could have won five or six more games...



Ferguson Jenkins shows his award-winning form.

Crown of ABA Pacers Gathers Votes, Points

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3 (AP)—The ABA Pacers gathered votes and points...

left and then added a free throw on a technical foul against Utah...

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division, listing teams and their records.

ABA Results

Table with columns for Eastern Division, Western Division, and Pacific Division, listing game results.

Coches, Plays for Ambrì

AMBRÌ, Switzerland, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Andy Bathgate has emerged at a familiar spot...

Bathgate Shows Swiss the NHL Style

6,000 fans into the open-air stadium for home games in the eighth-team top division in Switzerland...

Laver Advances in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 3 (AP)—Top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia advanced easily to the quarterfinals...

Ali to Give Exhibition For Argentine Charity

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Muhammad Ali, the former heavyweight champion...

Orioles' Dobson Hurls No-Hitter At Tokyo Giants

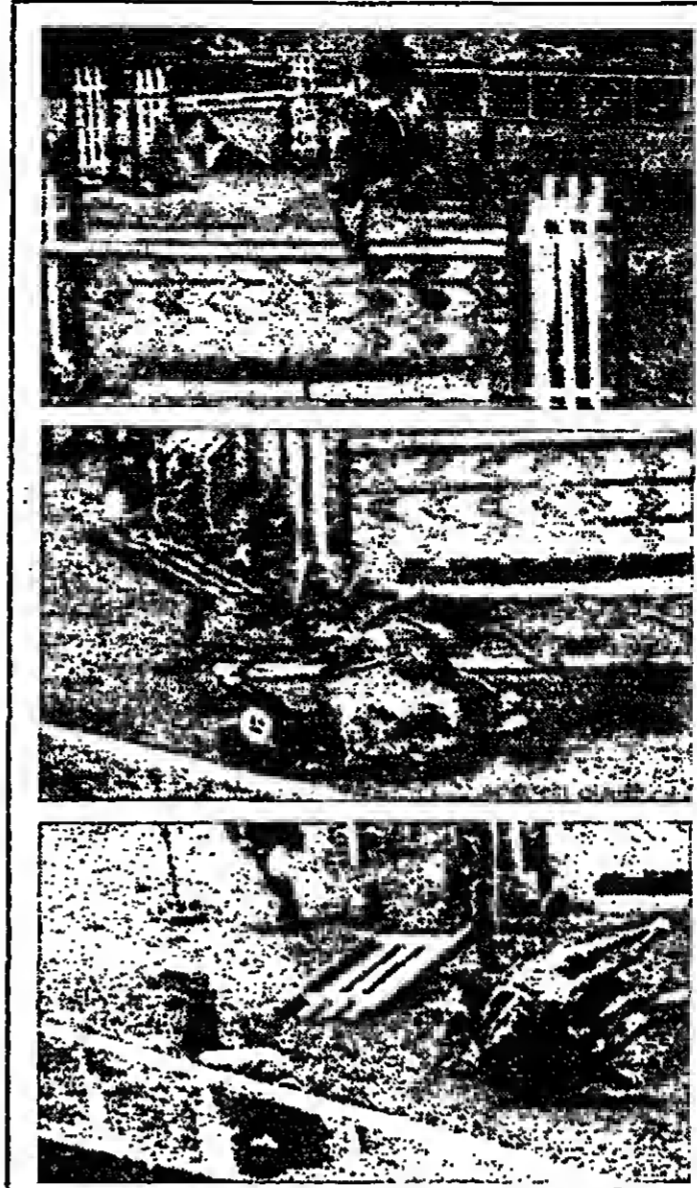
TOYAMA, Japan, Nov. 3 (AP)—Pat Dobson hurled the first no-hit, no-run game...

Half the Tickets For the Olympics Have Been Sold

MUNICH, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Almost half the 3,500,000 tickets for next year's Olympic Games...

Italy's Adamello To Run in U.S. In Steeplechase

CAMDEN, N.J., Nov. 3 (AP)—Adamello will represent Italy in the \$100,000 Colonial Cup...



FALLING FLAT—American Rodney Jenkins takes a spill when his horse, Brendan, hits the top bar of hurdle during opening night of the National Horse Show...

Trevino Goes to Mexico For 4th National Title

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3 (AP)—"I'm gonna beat you cats," Lee Trevino, unashamed as ever, shook his finger and sounded the warning...

Overcoaching Cited as Cowboy Woe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP)—Meanwhile, down in Dallas, pro football fans are uniting solidly in answer to the question "What's wrong with the Cowboys?"...

The Scoreboard

A large table containing various sports scores, including baseball, basketball, and soccer.

The Namath Debate: If He's Healthy, Should He Return This Season?

By Dave Anderson. NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—With the New York Jets franchise virtually abandoned by the Red Cross, the controversy has begun...

Raiders' Brown Out

OAKLAND, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Oakland Raiders big offensive tackle, Bob Brown, has undergone a knee operation in Los Angeles...

Overcoaching Cited as Cowboy Woe

By William Gildea. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP)—Meanwhile, down in Dallas, pro football fans are uniting solidly in answer to the question "What's wrong with the Cowboys?"...

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A table containing various sports scores, including baseball, basketball, and soccer.

Advertisement for House of Lords Scotch Whisky, featuring a bottle image and text: "Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal. HOUSE OF LORDS 8 years old."

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, including "SEXUAL" and other fragments.

Art Buchwald

Keep the UN in N.Y.

NEW YORK—There was a very angry reaction last week by some Americans to the United Nations vote on China. Sen. Barry Goldwater suggested we kick the United Nations out of New York. Sen. James Buckley called for the United States to refuse to fund it.



Buchwald

In purely economic terms we believe that those calling for the end of the United Nations are making a mistake. The United Nations brings in more money than it takes out. For example the budget for spying among the UN members is estimated to be over \$1 billion.

We have the word of J. Edgar Hoover himself that the United Nations has more spies in its other international organizations. And the most important thing about this fact is that spies spend money.

in the United States, our balance of payments deficit would be twice what it is today. A top restaurateur said, "We've been in a terrible slump in the past few years since legitimate businessmen have been ordered to eat out lavishly spending, at lunch or dinner. If it wasn't for the spies attached to UN delegations, we would have to close our doors."

"I didn't think they counted that much," I said. "It isn't just the spies that bring in the business," he said, "it's what they bring in with them. Every time a Russian spy reserves a table for dinner, we also get a reservation for a table from the FBI, and one from the CIA, and one from the KGB."

"Why would the KGB reserve an extra table if one of their own spies were having dinner there?" "They don't trust each other."

The One Thing That Hitchcock Cannot Abide

LONDON (Herald)—Alfred Hitchcock is a wise, courteous and equable man who refuses to lose his temper even when an on-camera incident has served a bottle of mahogany-colored champagne nature.

"People say I'm going to give them a piece of my mind. You're flatterer saying by devoting your mind to them. I say nothing—why give attention to people who don't deserve it?" "He does not lose his temper on a film set—That's the trouble with Hitch, he won't fight," Ingrid Bergman once said after refusing the director's request to land on some chalk marks ("Ingrid, you've been walking on chalk marks all your life"). He is tolerant of actors: "The most important thing is to get the actor to look in the right direction. If you've got a method actor you're in trouble because they'll only look where they feel."

"Charles Laughton was not a method actor but he used to behave like one. In 'Jamaica Inn' we couldn't film him below the waist for ten days because he hadn't got the character's walk. One day he said he'd got it—from listening to Weber's 'Invitation to the Dance.'"



Seated behind a vast, clear, executive style desk at Pinewood Studios outside London, Hitchcock does not seem as much as always he conveys an infinity of expressions behind the blandest of poker faces. His return to film in his native London after a 21-year absence from British studios has caused great jubilation. Mr. Hitchcock takes it with characteristic cool.

"I've been going back and forth between Claridges and the studio for about 14 weeks," he says. "It's rather like working in a coal mine."

"The food in Britain is still not too good. Mr. Hitchcock says 'The Guinea's not had, but where I live at Claridges every day there's sals d'agneau. They must have a farm.'"

Filming in Coveot Garden has given him a great deal of atmosphere at low cost, but Hitchcock is not one to go overboard on location shooting. "A lot of directors enjoy climbing mountains and that sort of thing. One's done all that. A lot of producers like going abroad for other reasons. Promiscuity that is paid for by the company is hard to resist, I imagine."

"My name must be connected with some indication of horror. If I made a musical I am sure the audience would wonder which of the chorus girls I am going to shoot."

Hitchcock has in fact made a musical, "The Great Waltz" ("Unfortunately," he says, "they couldn't afford the music so they just filmed the story"), and he made the first British all-talking film. He has a piece of film in the British Museum, was presented with the Legion d'Honneur by the Cinematheque Henri Langlois ("He's a rather portly gentleman, we did just about make it") and is the world's most famous director. He has never won an Oscar (the 1988 Irving Thalberg Award falls to make up for the slight) and he remains a rich source of controversy among critics. To many young film makers his work is a Bible, or as French director Claude Chabrol puts it, a dictionary.

"I once had a Latin dictionary that was so good it did the work of translating Cicero for me," Chabrol says. "Hitchcock is the same—when I have a problem, I just consult a Hitchcock film."

Francis Truffaut, says Hitchcock has perhaps gone too far in connecting his work with his Jewish education. "The only thing about my Jewish education," Hitchcock says, "is that I was scared to hell the whole time I was there. Maybe that's how I learned fear." A man who knows so well how to create terror has obviously felt it.

New York Dealer Pays \$850,000 for Seurat

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. (AP)—A view of the Seine River on a gray day, painted by French artist Georges Seurat, has brought \$850,000 from a New York art dealer, a court here reports.

The late 19th-century work was purchased privately Oct. 14 by Wildenstein and Co. of New York City. The sale was approved yesterday by the San Mateo County Probate Court.

The 22-1/2-by-33-inch painting for 50 years had been in the family of Mary Anderson Conroy, who died Dec. 31, 1970.

Scotfield Takes Leave From National Theatre

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Actor Paul Scofield is leaving Britain's National Theatre for a year to make films and appear with other stage companies. He joined the National Theatre 14 months ago. He said today that he would continue as an associate director of the company.

PEOPLE: Baring Up From Down Under

Australia's first lady, Sonia McMahon, 39, noted in Canberra for her daring dresses. Lived up to her reputation Tuesday night at a White House dinner in honor of her husband, Prime Minister William McMahon, 63. She wore a dazzling white gown, slit up to her hipline and held together at the bodice with strips of rhinestones. The dress was a step-ladder effect of bands of open-work and rhinestones. The dress, far more sexy than anything normally seen at the White House, was a striking contrast to Mrs. Nixon's long-sleeved, double yellow ruffle with an oval neckline and hem. Mr. McMahon disclosed yesterday that he chose his wife's dress. He said he had first noticed it in a shop, but it was in black. "When I learned of the dinner, I gave instructions—not that they matter very much in my household—that she was to go down and have the dress, not in black—because there was nothing to mourn about—but in white," he said.

Justice C. Higham of Trenton, New Jersey, is a believer in the old saying "Every vote counts." Higham, former executive secretary of the New Jersey Democratic committee, was touring Ireland last week when he reported that he had seen and his absence hallo for Tuesday's elections. He boarded a plane Friday, landed in the United States, went to Trenton and mailed his ballot, then Monday he flew to London to resume his European trip.

Fulfilling a 20-year dream, Egen Long, 44, will take off Friday from San Francisco in his Piper Navajo on a 31,000-mile around-the-world solo flight over both the North and South Poles. He is aiming for these records: First world flight to land on all seven continents, including Antarctica; first solo globe flight over the poles; first solo from Antarctica to the North Pole; first flight crossing the equator at both the Greenwich meridian and the international date line. He said he expects to be back in San Francisco on Dec. 3.

Japanese cabinet ministers, business tycoons, stage and film stars and prominent sports figures were among the 1,500 guests yesterday at Tokyo's wedding of the year. Professional wrestler Antonio Inoki, 28, and film and TV actress Miho Hagiwara, 24, were married in Shinto rites in the Kelo Hotel. She wore a traditional gold and silver embroidered dress reportedly costing \$27,000. The groom gave her a diamond ring, also reportedly costing \$27,000. In addition to a huge cake, food for the guests included 2,000 fried chickens, 12 roasted steers.

Mrs. M... and Mrs. ...

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